

# Broad-sides.

## Introductory Remarks.

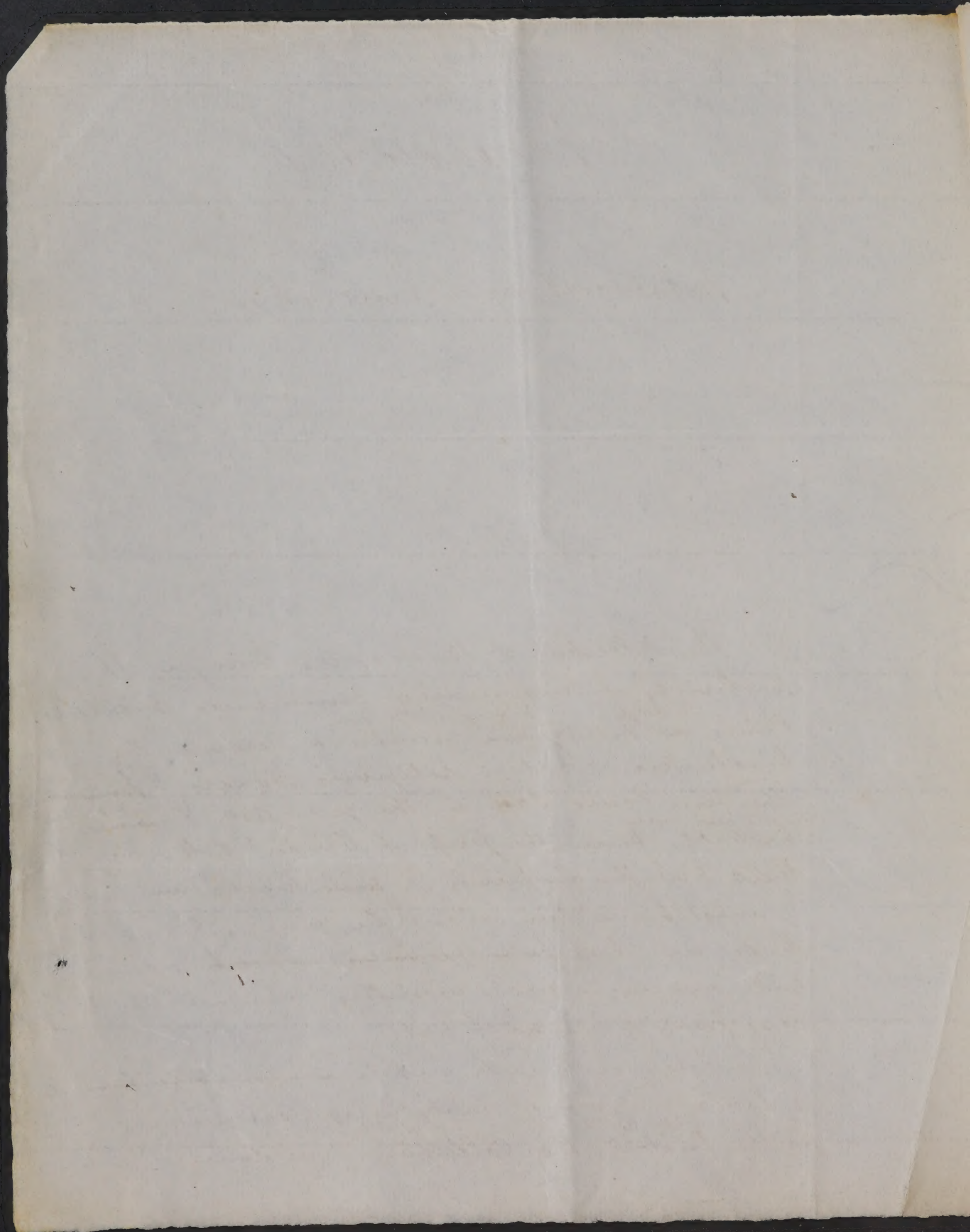
In Verse

Henry VIII  
on his  
marriage  
is a broad-  
side. You  
mean prob-  
ably broad-  
sides in  
verse. The  
general broad-  
sides begin  
in the im-  
purity of  
printing.

The collection of Broad-sides, belonging to the Society of Antiquaries, commences with three Briefs or Indulgences <sup>Remissions</sup> granted to certain the benefactors of certain religious Houses & Foundations. The first bears date in the year 1579 & <sup>that of the</sup> ~~was~~ second one was probably from the press of Winkin de Worde. The third has the imprint of Rich Ricardum Fakes, I must have been about the year 1527. Each of these are ~~but poor specimens of art~~, adorned with extremely rude vignettes, and are altogether very poor specimens of art.

The next or fourth article in the Collection is "A Balade against malycious schanderers" This is the first in this Collection of a series of Ballads







or short poems forming a poetical controversy  
between several parties respecting Thomas and  
Cromwell then recently executed. Unfortunately  
the first of these Ballads is not extant in  
this collection, but it is printed in Bishop Percy's  
Reliques of Ancient Poetry. He states the original  
copy to have been printed at London in 1540. but  
does not give ~~where~~ from whence he procured  
a copy nor where the original is extant. It is  
intituled "A newe Ballade made of Thomas Cromwell  
called Trolle on away" ~~As it was~~ is prefixed this  
distich by way of burden

- "Trolle on away, trolle on away,
- "Syrge here and home cumbelowe, trolle on away."

This description answers so exactly to the general  
features of the ~~the~~ succeeding pieces, that there can  
be no doubt of its correctness. ~~Perce~~ The imprint  
however (if it had one) is not given, which is to be  
regretted. It is certainly a very scurrilous  
production, inferior to all its successors, & only  
remarkable as being the origin of ~~the~~ one of  
the most curious controversies in the early regions  
of English Poetry, curious alike in its relation to  
several celebrated characters, in its influence on  
their fortunes, & <sup>as</sup> an exponent of the manners &  
usages of society at an important period of its history.  
It consists of fifteen stanzas of only three lines  
each, the only example of such a construction  
in







in this and the two following reigns. The first  
verse is as follows, as given ~~first~~ in the "Reliques"

"Both man and chylde is glad to here tell,  
"Of that false Traytre Thomas Cromwell,  
"Now that he is set to barne to spell  
    Synge holle on away."

It then goes on to vilify the fallen Minister  
with the greatest acrimony, accuses him of filling  
his coffers with gold, of abstraching the royal treasure  
of his being a heretic & schismatic, <sup>of sinning</sup> of doubtful  
Descent whether from Cain or Ishmael

"Or else sent us from the Devyle of Hell"

It concludes

"God save King Henry with all his power  
"And Prynce Edward that goodly flower  
"With al his Sinder of great honoure.

"Synge holle on away, synge holle on away  
"Heve & how runbelowe, holle on away."

Neither this, nor any of the following pieces have  
~~any~~ dates to them; but the internal evidence in  
all is so conclusive, that if none other existed,  
little is to be regretted on that account. In the  
ballad above ~~quoted~~ <sup>is made</sup> noticed, mention of Cromwell  
throughout in the present tense, & doubtless before  
his execution, which took place on the 28<sup>th</sup> of July 1540.  
~~and~~ Who the writer of this, the originator of the controversy,  
was, does not appear. In a subsequent piece  
when G. I. charitably undertook to mediate between  
the angry belligerents, he thus, <sup>characteristically</sup> describes ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup>  
author of his production.



in the case of the ...

that ...

the ...

the ...

the ...

the ...

the ...



"All this began, fyrst by a name  
"I wote not who, that wrote a pottle  
"Wherein he did but rage and rave"

x x x x x x x x x x x x x

"If Master Smyth had marked well  
"The purpose of that folyshe Dawe  
"Whiche holde upon the Lorde Cromwell  
"With ragged rhyme, not worth a shewe;  
"He myght have founde that wretch rebell  
"Both agaynst God, and all good lawe."

Jan 2  
That it was a very poor production, written with feelings <sup>at variance with the dictates of</sup> ~~revelling~~ to common humanity, and evidently by one of that Church whose errors and impostures Cromwell had been the diligent instrument to expose & overthrow, there can be no doubt. Cromwell though the ready agent of a violent and not over scrupulous Master, had ~~at~~ however many qualifications that endeared his memory to a very large portion of English Society. He had kindled a spark in England that had diffused itself through the length and breadth of the land, and it is not surprizing that so malevolent an attack upon a fallen and dying man, should have called forth some to defend his memory from the <sup>ingult</sup> ~~attack~~ of a malignant & nameless slanderer.

Amongst these and foremost in the Cause appeared William Grey, who, it ~~seems~~ will be seen by subsequent evidence, ~~was~~ had been

"some hymne"







who <sup>with very respectable warmth</sup> "some time a servant of the Lord Cromwell",  
entered the lists in his defeated late master's defence.

The term "servant" must not here be taken in its limited and menial sense. It was the <sup>custom</sup> practice of the age for gentlemen, particularly the younger sons of noble families to attach themselves in some way or other to the households of powerful and influential nobles; some holding actual appointments, others offering merely honorary services, and all claiming the countenance & protection of the Head of the House to which they were attached, and in a great measure rising or sinking with his fortunes.

The household of Card. Wolsey for instance (an extreme instance certainly) rivalled that of his Sovereign; Cromwell himself, called Wolsey master, and Cavendish, the founder of the Ducal House of Devonshire ~~did not had not~~ <sup>was ignorant</sup> the slightest idea of any thing derogatory in being styled his servant.

In this sense therefore we may presume William Grey to have occupied the rank & station of a gentleman, as he unquestionably was a man of education, whatever opinion may be formed of the extent of his judgment.

Immediately after the execution of Cromwell the reply of William Grey to his heartless slanderer must have been produced. It is entitled

ly text

"A Ballade against malicious Slanderers".

and it commences with the Distich

Here and how nembelow thou arte to blame.  
Trolle into the right way agayne for shame.







It contains eighteen stanzas of five lines each, and commences

G. best

"Trolle into the way, trolle in and retrolle  
"Small Chaunce and lesse mykth is in thy rolle  
"Thus for to sayle on a Christen soule,  
"Wherefore men thynke the worthy blame  
"Trolle into the way agayne for shame."

The first rebukes against vilifying the memory of the dead is administered again in the third stanza.

G. best

"Although Lord Cromwell a haybour was,  
"Yet I dare saye that the Kinge of his grace,  
"Hath forgiven hym that gret trespass;  
"To sayle then on dead men! thou art to blame  
"Trolle now into the way agayne for shame."

William Gray it must be confessed had great reason to be angry, & he does not disguise it. He accuses his opponent (very justly) of malice, that he was "a popyshe lad", that he sought to uphold the fallen church of the Bishop of Rome, & that he was guilty of heauen for cloaking & concealing the heauen of Cromwell. The three first lines of the concluding stanza are to be noticed.

G. best

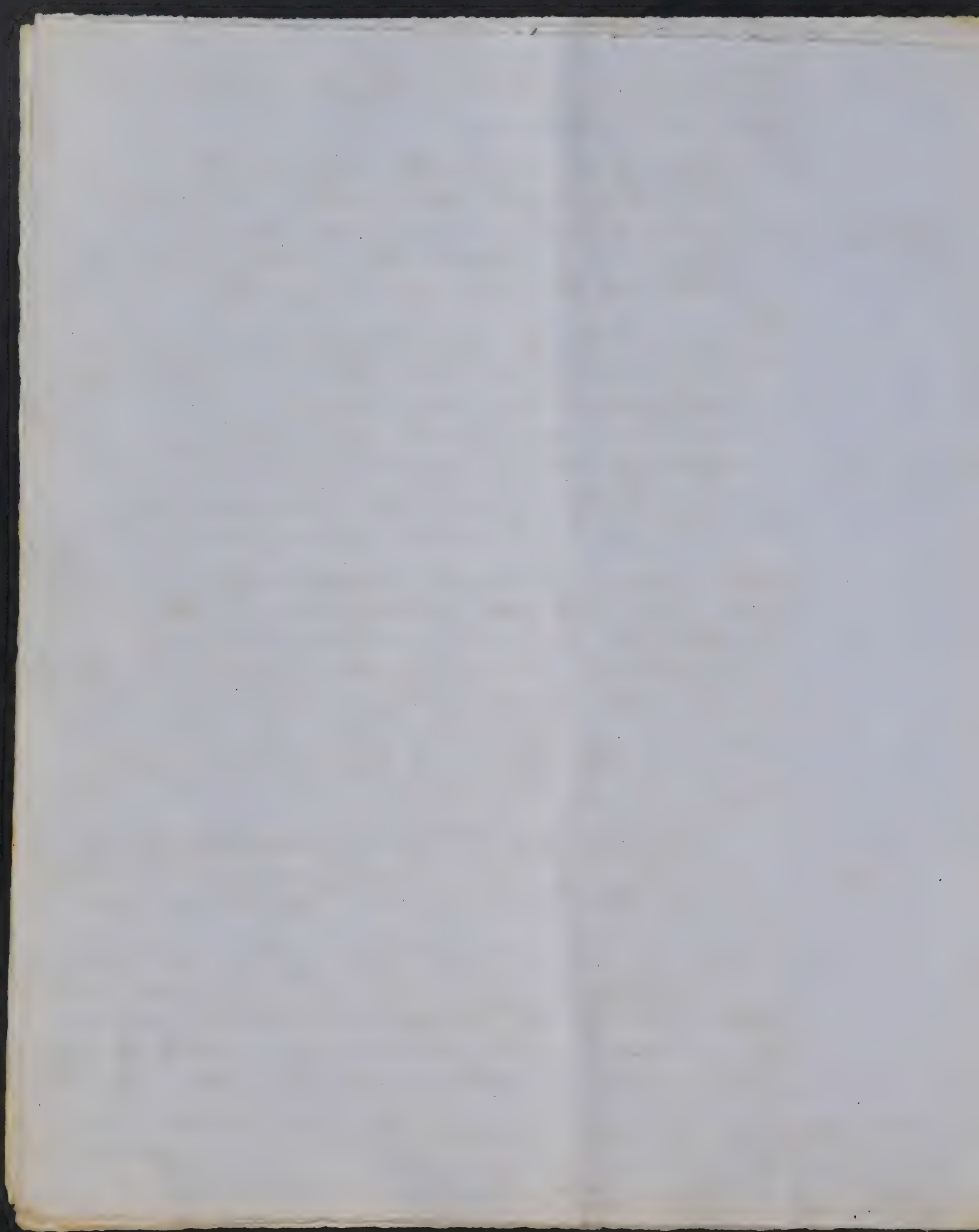
"God preserve and kepe the Kinges noble grace  
"With Prince Edward his sonne, to succeed in his place  
"God kepe them amongst us! longe tyme and space."

Scarcely had the blood of Thomas Cromwell<sup>1</sup> dried on the scaffold, or the ashes of the martyrs who suffered <sup>in Smithfield</sup> ~~on the 30<sup>th</sup> of July~~ <sup>were</sup> extinguished, when Henry consummated his marriage with the beautiful but meretricious Catharine Howard, who on the 8<sup>th</sup>

1 According to Dr. Dugdale, Cromwell was executed on the 24<sup>th</sup> of July, but Hall & other writers give the 28<sup>th</sup> as the date, which was probably the true one.

2 Dr. Robert Barnes, Thomas Garard and William Jerome, three Divines were burnt <sup>at three other places</sup> in Smithfield on the 30<sup>th</sup> of July 1540: and Hall very faintly adds - "But wherefore they were so cruelly executed, I knowe not."







A Treatise Declarynge the Despyte of a secrete  
sedyicious person, that dareth not shewe hym selfe.

The Distich commencing this ballad begins

His doings amonge hew men shuld not be had in place  
That feareth to tell his name, and shameth to shewe his face.

We must infer from this production, that after  
Grays answer had appeared, something on the  
subject had been written by Thomas Smyth;  
for he says in the first verse

"Why I thus do wryte, is greater to be mused  
"But before I departe, it shall appere more playne."

and in the second verse

"And nowe briefly to my purpose, the effecte is thys -  
"Of late I wrote two lybells, not thynkyng to offende  
"But perceyvinge amonge us thynges to be amys  
"Shall styrrynge and procurynge us lewdly to contend  
"Of suche indecent ordre, I desired the ende  
"For the which cause onely, I take on me to wryte  
"Truely for the trueths sake, and nothyng for despyte."

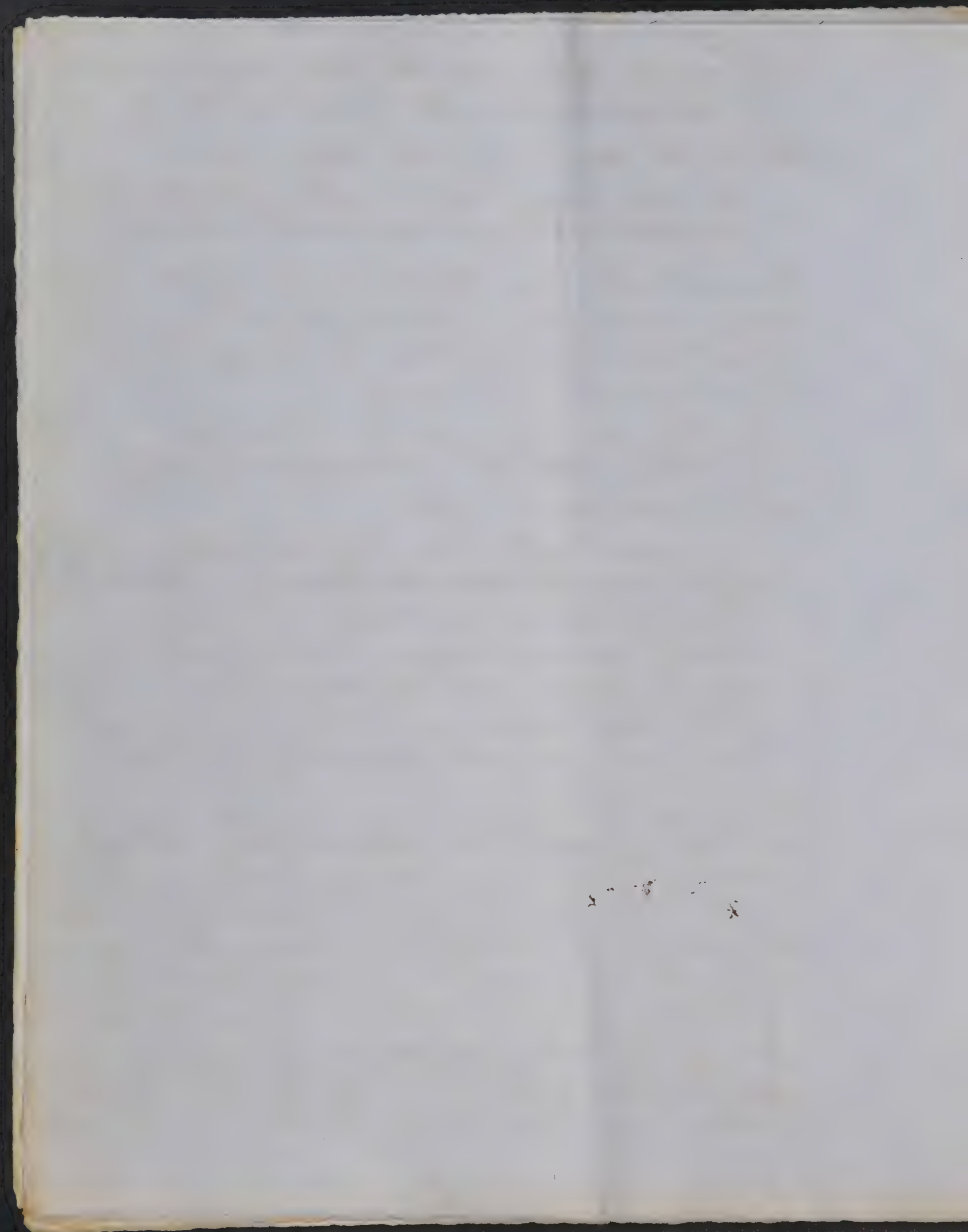
What these "two lybells" were, does not appear,  
but they produced some reply calling Smyth  
a Papist & the friend of Papists & slanderers; which  
in this ballad he vehemently repudiates, & rebuts  
all manner of epithets and insinuations against  
the author, and I find he early charges him  
with being afraid or ashamed to avow his name.

It ends with the prayer, as in Grays answer,  
for preservation of our noble kynge - "With  
"Katherine our Queene" and the Prince; and after

X 1 A

repeating







repeating the Distich at the Commencement, adds.

(g. text)

By Thomas Smythe, servant to the Kinges Royall  
Majestye  
and Clerke of the Duches Graces Council / thoughte moste  
unworthy.

It consists of thirteene Stanzas, and the margin  
is plentifully garnished with quotations from  
the scriptures. The

The Queen Katharine as before observed was not  
married or announced as Queen before the  
8th of August, and it is probable this ballad  
was written either towards the end of that  
month or early in the next; and however  
confident Smythe may have felt himself on  
his high but very recent official appointment  
it shew<sup>a</sup>s ~~extreme~~ boldness approaching to temerity  
for a mere Courtier thus openly & publicly, by  
name to plunge into a controversy on the  
merits or demerits of a convicted & executed  
Traitor, the agitation of which, on various  
grounds must have been very sensitively felt  
by his royal Patrons.

What immediate answer was made to  
this attack upon Grey does not appear, for  
the next ballad in order is another from  
Thomas Smythe, under the title of

a Lyell &c







8th of August following held open audience at  
Hampton Court, as Queen of England: an ominous pageant  
<sup>amidst such fearful tragedies; a union to end, as it had been initiated, in</sup>  
<sup>blood & misery.</sup> Within this brief space, Grey's hasty and angry  
reply must have been published, ~~as~~ it is unquestionably  
after the death of Cromwell, & before the open  
acknowledgment of the marriage of Catharine Howard.  
For it will be seen by the concluding verse in  
his ballad that only the King & Prince Edward are  
prayed for, and in all the subsequent productions  
<sup>name of the</sup> the Queen is specially introduced.

Here the Controversy might have ended; the  
original slanderer was promptly and severely  
reproved by the faithful follower, who, as the  
offender had published his verses anonymously, in  
a similar manner had made his reply. But  
now another & very important personage steps in  
and takes up the poetic pen of poetical disputation,  
apparently without any connexion with either of  
the former disputants; and disclaiming the shelter  
sought by them ~~other two~~, boldly puts his name  
<sup>Thomson as truly the</sup> to his ~~first~~ production; which he calls

1A. 6B.

Grey's reply.

"A Lyell Recourse against seditious persons."

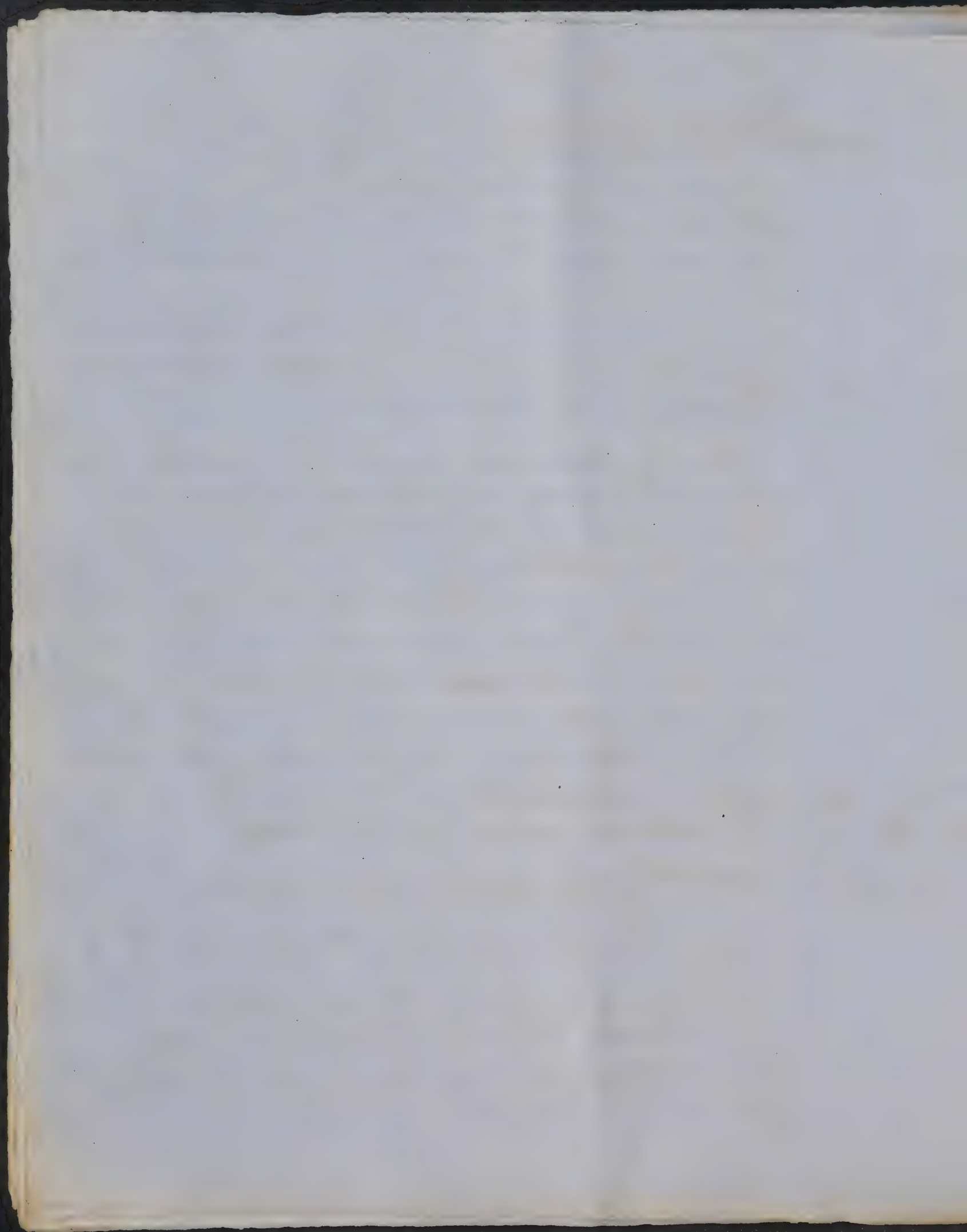
This, as in the former instances, commences with a  
distich, -

To trolle away or trolle in, let not trolle spare  
If trolle ~~little~~ truly trolle, trolle nedeth not to care.

The first <sup>strange very truly</sup> verses describes the parties hitherto  
seen in the Controversy.

Of







g. 141

- Of late I perused / two purposes severall
- In their hynde, clerkely hamdeled / the truth for to tell
- Trolle awaye and Trolle in / men do them call
- Treatyng upon mater, concernyng the late Crumwell
- The one utterly myndyng / the other to repell
- Trolle awaye (the truth is) moche touched the quicke
- And Trolle in (somewhat galled) began for to kycke

In ~~this~~ ballad of thirteen stanzas the writers author discourses upon the merits of the two former writers but evidently leaning towards & justifying "Trolle away" who, <sup>he affirms</sup> only told the truth concerning the Lord Crumwell. The precise object of the ballad appears to have been to reconcile the two "Trollers" and that all should Trolle on together in charity and peace towards one another; ending <sup>as before</sup> with the prayer for "Henry our most noble King" and Katherine our Queene."

~~and many of~~ ~~and all~~ the verses are enforced by quotations from scripture in the margin, and ~~ends with~~ <sup>after</sup> the repetition of the <sup>preliminary</sup> distich, which appears at the head ends for in his ~~first~~ <sup>first</sup> production

(g. 142)

- Composed by Thomas Smyth, <sup>his</sup> servant to the Honorable
- Royall Majestie.
- And Clerk of the Queenes Graces Counsell & though ~~most~~
- ~~unworthy~~.

Between this and the next ballad extant, some space of time must have intervened, enough to have produced an answer from William Gray and a reply by Master Smyth neither of which are in this collection. This is inferred from the tenor of the next in succession which is by Smyth & is called

(Page 3. left)  
smaller 80

- A beaustie declarynge the despyte of a secreet sedy -
- cious person, that dareth not shewe hym selfe.

and







This has the desired effect and produces an answer from William Grey under the initials W. G. called

"An answer to the L Maister Smyth  
servant to the Kinges Royall Majestye. And  
clerke of the Quenes Graces Counsell, though  
most unworthy.

"Whether ye holle in or els holle out"  
"Ye holle untruly I loke better about"

After the above distich, it answers verse for  
and almost line for line, mutatis mutandis,  
the preceding ballad as the two first lines will  
shew

"Where as of late two thynges ye parused  
"Concernyng the beason of Thomas Cromwell"  
and in the same number of stanzas he flings  
back all the epithets heaped upon him by Smyth  
and taunts him with his profuse use of  
Scripture quotations

By the way  
"But blindly have ye sclaundered me, good Maister Thomas Smyth  
"Scraping together Scriptures! \* \* \* \* \*

again

"Ye rumble amonge the Scriptures, as one that were half mad  
"Wrestyng and wring theyng them \* \* \* \* \*  
and he ends

"By me a poore man whose herbe if ye knowe. W. G.  
"Wolde be the Kinges servant as fayne as you."



and as usual commences with a distich

(I kept)  
His doings amouge hewe men, should not be had in place  
That feareth to tell his name, & shameth to shewe his face.

part of the second verse justifies the inference above  
alluded to & explains ~~his~~ the purpose of the writer.

(I kept)  
And nowe briefly to my purpose, the effecte is this  
Of late I wrote two lybels, not thynges to offende  
But percyvyng amouge us thynges to be amys  
Shall styrre and procurre us lewdly to contende  
Of suche indecent ordre, I desired the ende  
For the whych cause onely, I toke on me to wryte  
Truely for the trueths sake, and nothing for despyte.

This in thirteene stanzas, repels the charge of Papist-  
that had been brought against him, & heaping upon  
Grey many hard epithets of traitor, slanderer, &c.  
urging him to tell his name

(I kept)  
Though as a lurking sorrel, your name you wold not write  
Bothe you shalbe knowne, and your double despyte.

ending with the prayer for the King Queen &  
Prince, & as in the <sup>preceding</sup> ~~present~~ stanza adding "by Thomas Spenser  
Newmarket."



As may be supposed, Thomas Smyth, flushed with the possession of Office, which his opponent evidently envied, loses no time in making a reply, and at the same time, from the title he gives to the piece, intimating that it will be the last notice appearance he intends to make in the controversy. It is called

By text large  
small

An Envoye from Thomas

Smyth, upon the answer of one W. G. Lurking in  
Lorell's Deime! for feare men should hym see.

after this poetical heading comes the usual  
distich, which as in every former case gives  
a sort of text to the or index to the subject of  
the verses.

"Whether I holl here, or holl ther, I wyll so holl aboute  
That in my hollynge, I do trust, as you are, to holl you oute

this in sixteen stanzas only multiplies former  
personal abuses still taunting his opponent with  
his endeavour to ~~hide~~ by all means to <sup>conceal</sup> his name,

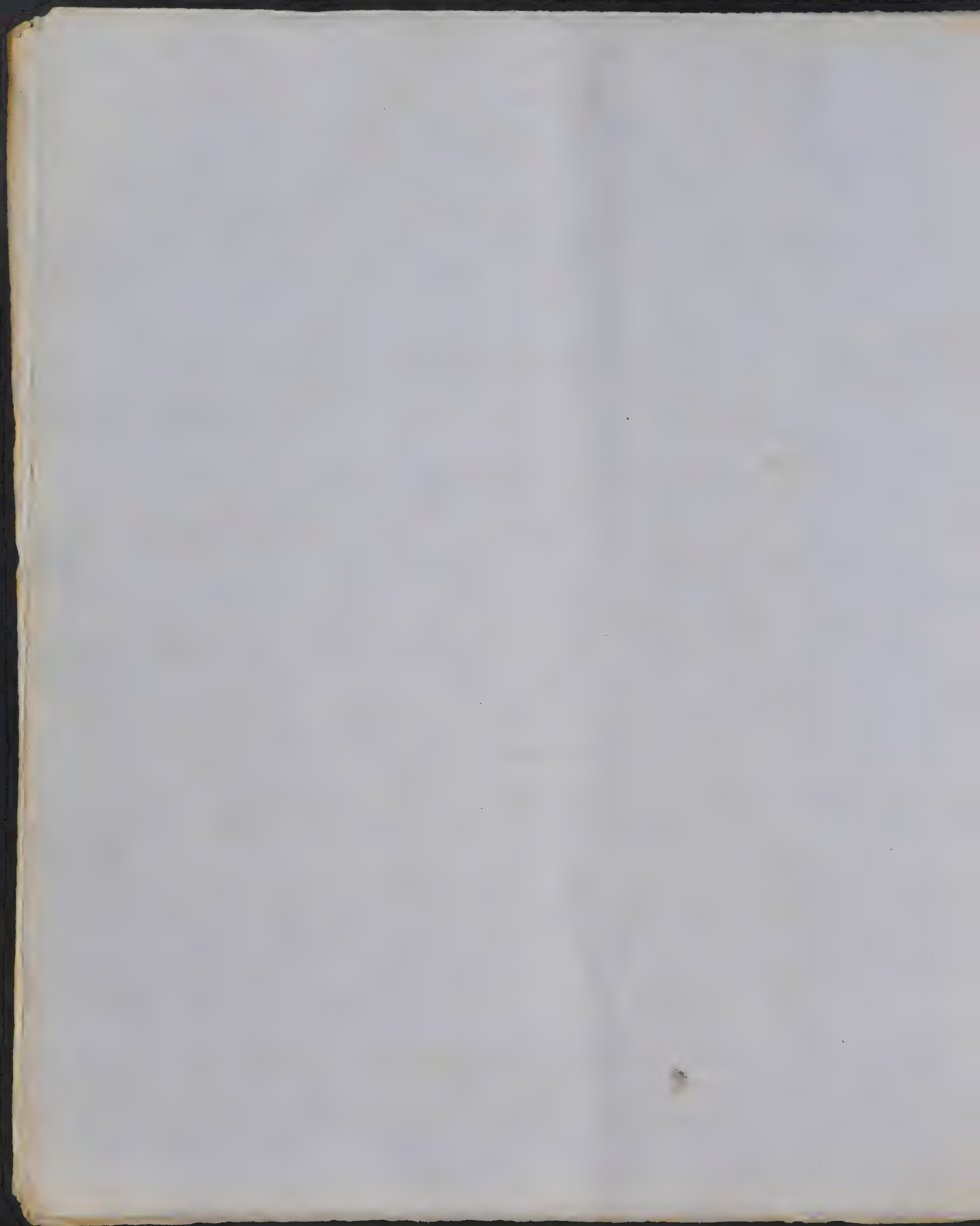
9 text

"But it will not helpe you, though a while, there be delays  
- Tyme shall by your colour be it russet, blacker or graye".  
The last word evidently being a pun upon the  
name, which though not avowed was no doubt  
known to Smyth from the outset.

This received an answer conceived in the same  
spirit & called

The returne of ~~My~~ M. Smythes Envoy  
Sewant to the Kynges Royall Majestye and Clerk of the  
Queens Graces Counsell (though most unworthy.)







Glyp

"Trolle here, holle there, holle out, holle in  
- Ye holle away & holle aboute lyke a blynde hym,"  
and as in former answer by Graye, <sup>conspires</sup> ~~repeats~~  
verse for verse, rhyme for rhyme & in some  
~~instances~~ ~~repeats~~ in the concluding <sup>verse</sup> ~~verse~~ ~~repeats~~  
it praying for the King and Queen Katheryne  
and "Edwarde our Prynce that most odoriferous thynge"  
is repeated entire.

Abuse and vituperation as between the principal  
opponents, at this point seem to have exhausted  
all their force and the controversy, as far as  
they are concerned, at this point is brought to  
a termination.

But a fresh attack breaks out in a new  
direction; & the two principals having retired  
from the contest, a namesake if not a relation  
of Master Thomas Smyth, makes a great onslaught  
on his antagonist William Gray; and the title  
of his production is so entirely original that it  
must be given at length, <sup>in manner & form</sup> even at the risk of  
repetition elsewhere.

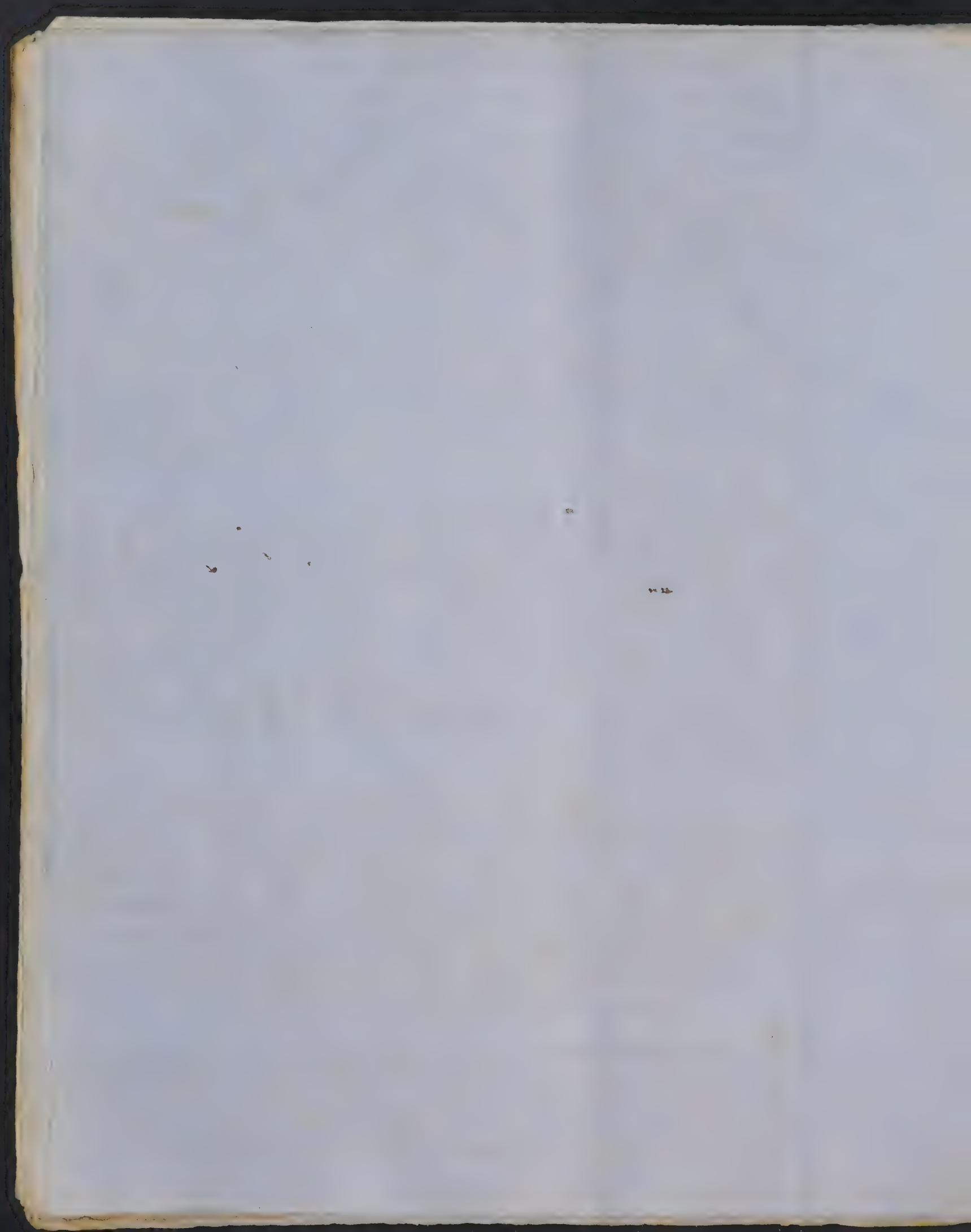
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Print line for  
line, & text.

An Artificiall Apologie, articulately  
andwerge to the obstreperous Obzannynge of one W. G. Ewangelid to  
the vituperation of the triumphant-bollynge Thomas Smyth. Reperused  
by the right redolent & resounde rethorician R. Smyth. P. with annotations  
of the mellifluous and mischieff Master Smythorne marked in the mar-  
gent for the enucleation of certain obscure obeliskes, to the end  
that the imprudent lector shoulde not tuberate or hallucinate  
in the labyrinthes of this lucubratiuncle

This redoubtable Rethorician R. Smyth. in a ballad of  
twenty four stanzas, breaks out into a potentia  
laudation of all the Smiths that <sup>this one</sup> ever were  
and to the high exaltation of Thomas Smyth in







particular, who being lineally descended from  
" — — — the smith that shod Saynt Georges horse"  
naturally inherited more talents and virtues than  
any of the Grays ever could pretend to

" Betwixt the Smythes & Grays, no doubt there is gre~~at~~ odds."

" Like in his v<sup>ir</sup>tas patrum, — — —"

" Howe Smythes have bene Byschoppes, Saynts & almost Goddes."

He aserts many of Smiths good qualities & acquirements  
and if he had committed any faults, the Kings Graces  
pardon would discharge

" No thyngs, than that, which elles myght hap to bryng"

" Both him and you, but skant to walke at large"

" Within our yron grate, your Christmas songe to synge".

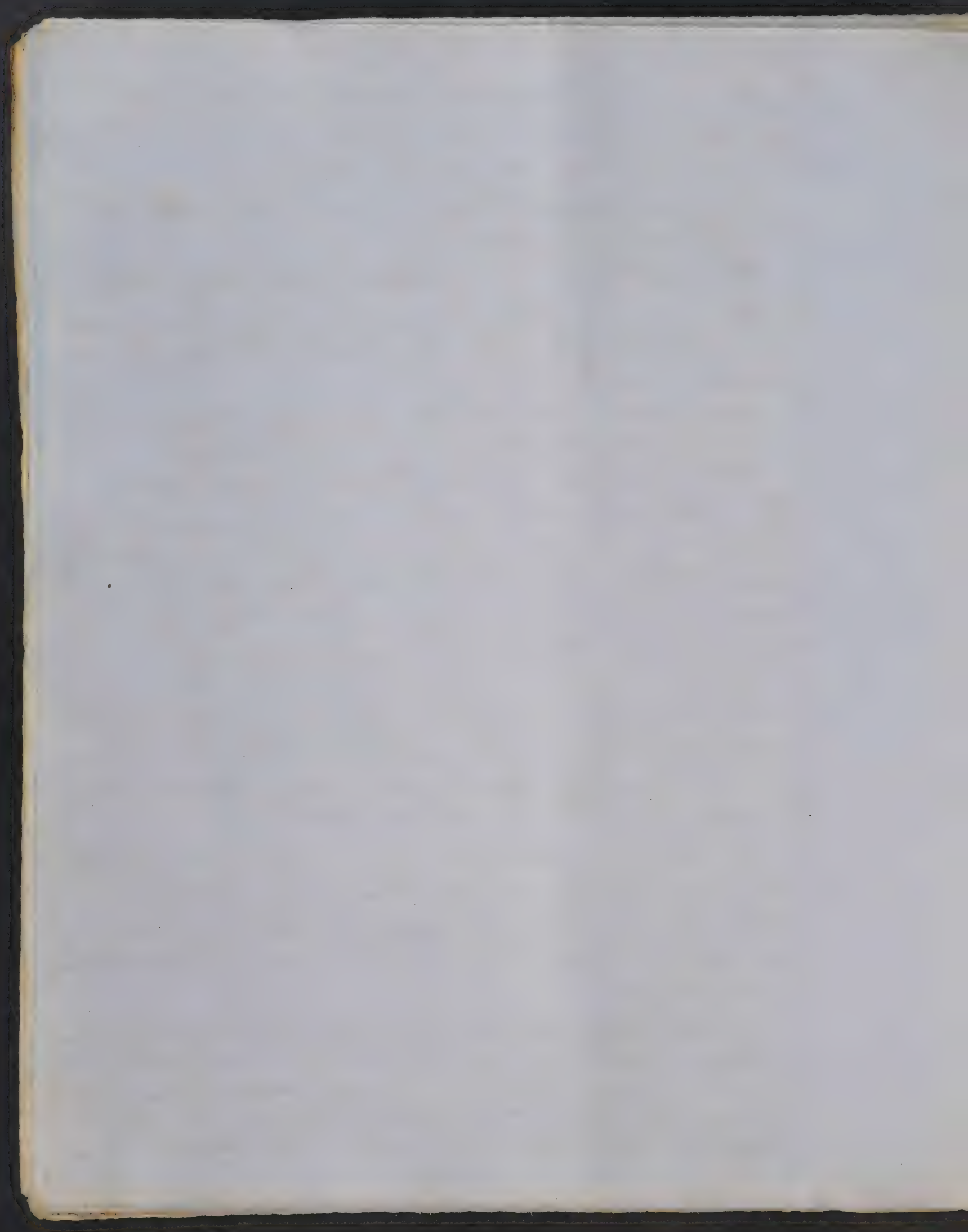
This as the sequel will shew was minutely  
prophetic. And thus after a great quantity of personal  
abuse lavished upon poor William Graye, by name, he  
ends with the usual prayer for the King Queen &  
" Edwarde our Prynce, that ympe emperyall."

The name "Impe" is here given as a term of  
endearment and in that sense it is used by the  
Chronicle Hall in announcing his birth "In October  
[1537] our Saint Edwardes even, was borne at Hampton  
" Courte the noble Impe prince Edward."

It must be mentioned that, according to the title,  
the mischievous Master Mynterne has elucidated  
R Smiths verses by numerous Latin quotations  
"marked in margin", rather more satirical than  
"mellifluous"

The R Smyth R. was probably the learned Popish  
Divine of that name who in 1581 was Registrar of  
the University of Oxford and in 1587 ~~was~~ Regius Professor  
of Divinity there, a violent partizan & of loose  
unsettled principles. He resided under Edward VI. was







restored to all his preferments & academical  
honors by Mary, recalled again in Elizabeth's  
reign, and died abroad in 1583.

The controversy had now so excited much  
attention, wiser heads and clearer judgments  
saw the danger of its proceeding any greater  
length, and endeavoured to heal the wounds  
already given. One of these mutual friends  
put his advice in the same form in which  
the antagonists had carried on contest, and  
publishes a mediatorial broadside with the  
following poetical title

1<sup>st</sup> Line G. I. xpt.

A Pamphlet compiled by G. I.  
P. Master Smyth and Wylliam G.  
Prayenge them both, for the love of our Lorde  
To growe at last to an honest accord.

This he endeavours to effect in twenty one  
Stanzas of eight lines <sup>each</sup>, and whosoever G. I. was  
it must be ~~admitted~~ <sup>confessed</sup> both his poetry & good sense  
were far superior to those whom he undertook  
to advise. The four first lines of his poem  
exhibit at once his motive & his style.

"The fittest wylt that is alyve"  
"Cannot devyse by kynge nor pen"  
"The spytleful malyce to describe"  
"That regneth now in dyverse men."

he blames both parties; Master Smyth for his  
laxer defence of the knave that first wrote a  
rolle upon the Lord Cromwell, and that his was  
not justified in <sup>railling upon</sup> ~~contemning~~ "William G."  
"for blamynge his his uncharyté."

Graye



33 . 11

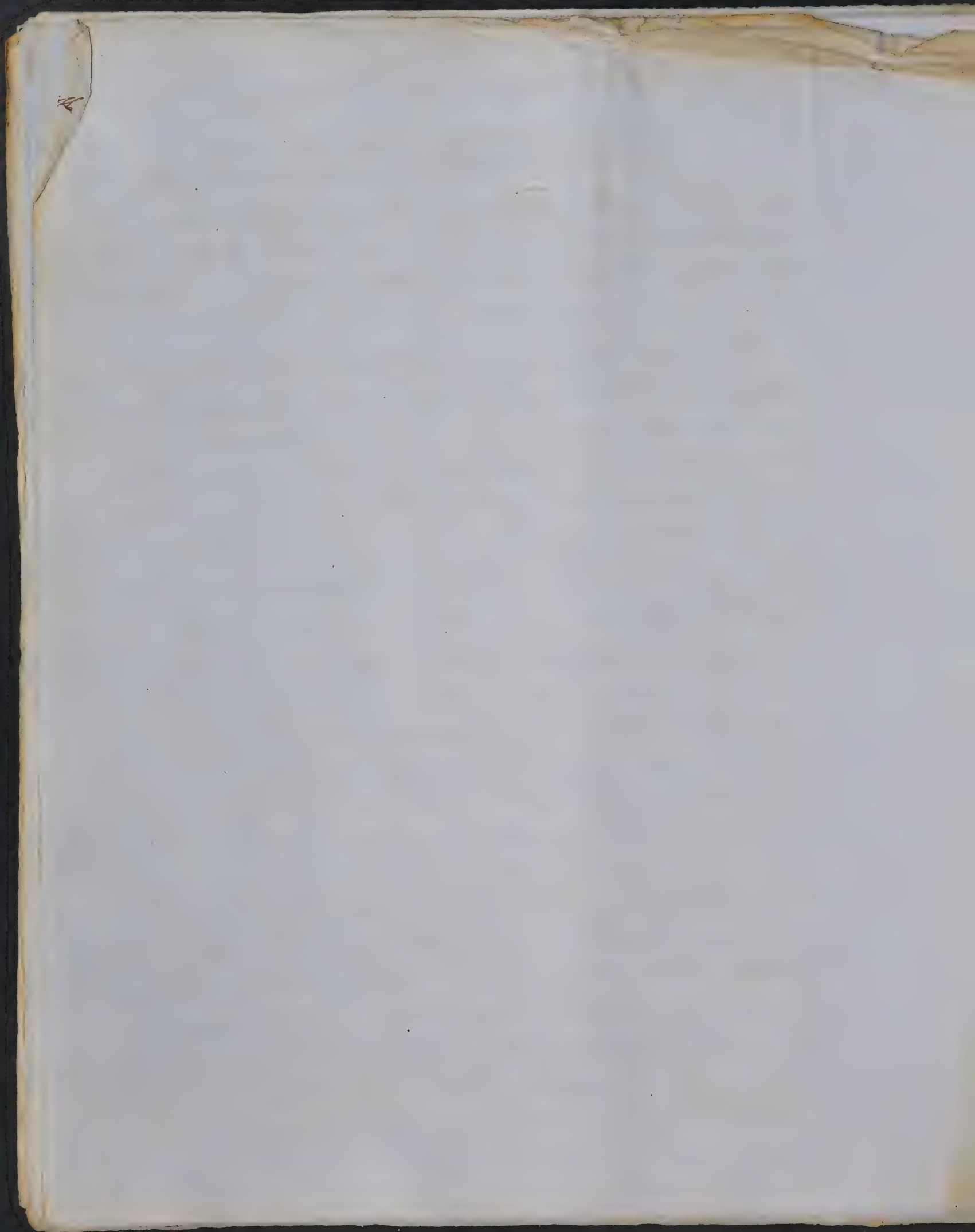


Gray, under his initials W. G. is censured  
for his sudden and <sup>curious</sup> angry replies, to Master Say  
who

"A larkie answerere straye dyd wyse  
"With chcke for chcke, and spyke for spyke"

and then after shewing the multiplication of  
insult and revivication on both sides, utterly  
regardless of charity and good feeling, urges them  
to mutual forbearance and reconciliation.

This ends the war, but not the consequences.  
Poetry in the early part of the sixteenth Century  
was a dangerous luxury, and poets were most  
prosaically answerable for their misdeeds.  
Poetry could not afford shelter any better or  
safer shelter than the Sanctuary at Westminster,  
nor could the inspiration of genius save the  
~~head~~ <sup>the people</sup> of Surrey from the scaffold and the block.  
Throughout all Surrey's productions there is  
an arrogant assumption of superiority: he  
felt & exhibited his position, high in office, in  
the immediate presence of royalty & in the  
possession of great natural abilities, he could  
not fail of creating a sensation even if he  
did not deserve success. We may imagine  
the ~~countess~~ <sup>countess</sup> of the ~~court~~ <sup>court</sup> and  
the ~~fascinating~~ <sup>fascinating</sup> volatile ~~but~~ <sup>and</sup> unprincipled  
Katharine Howard listening with delight to  
every production of "The Clerk of the Queenes  
Graces Council," regardless of the consequences  
to their loyal mistress or her distinguished courtier.  
But the triumph of the Popish party <sup>who rejoiced</sup> in the  
~~death~~ <sup>downfall</sup> of Cromwell had but slender hold on

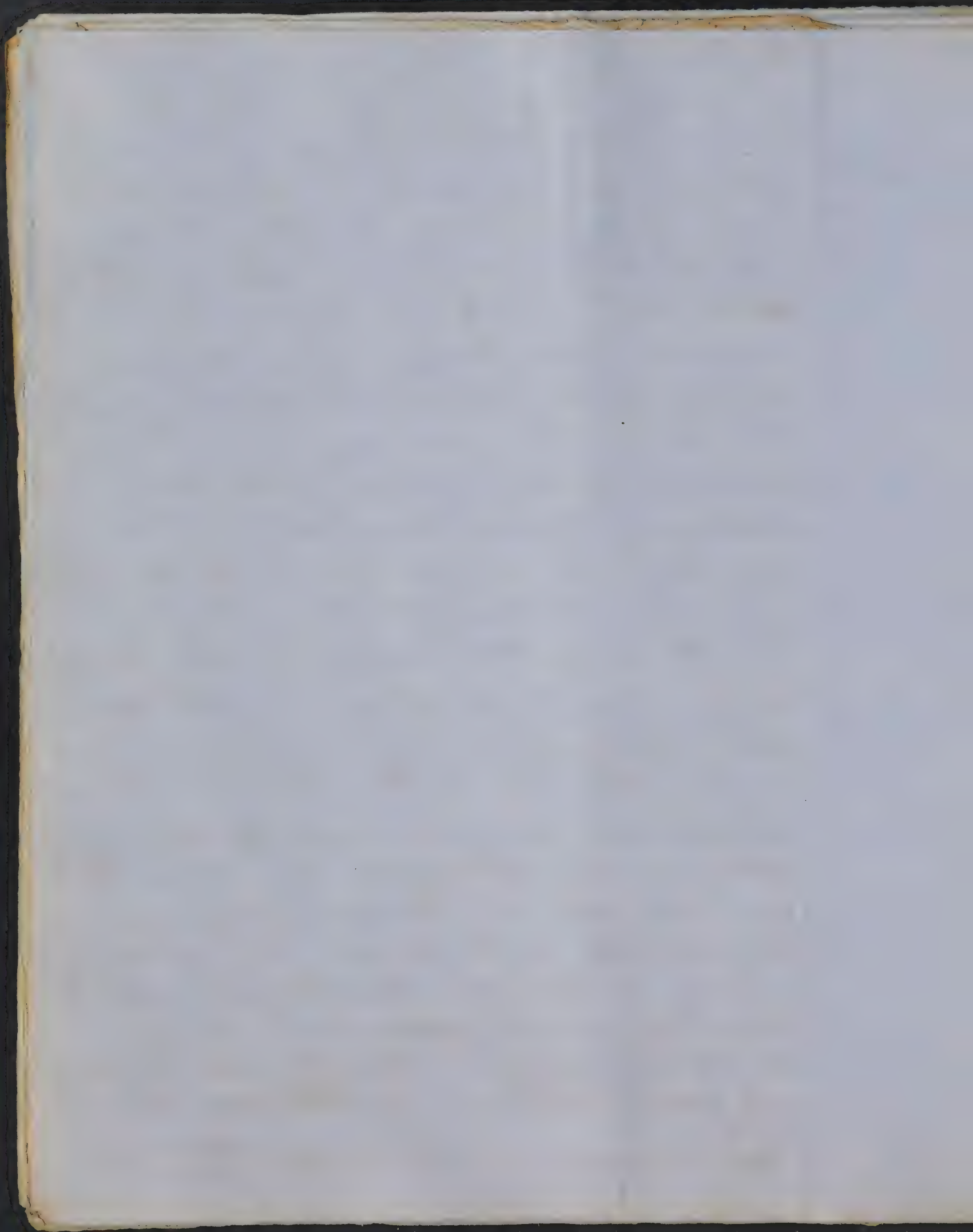




the Public opinion. The principles of the  
Reformation as elicited by the fallen Minister  
had gained ~~too~~ <sup>tenacious</sup> hold upon the most  
influential persons at Court. He had still  
many powerful friends to whom his memory  
& his reputation were dear, & Henry they  
doubtless took a fitting opportunity to  
insinuate into Henry's mind that the  
conduct of the Clerk of the Queen's grace's  
Council, <sup>"though most anxious to help,"</sup> in thus acting as principal in  
such a controversy, was of a dangerous  
tendency, and gave rise to a <sup>public</sup> scandal  
that should not be tolerated in the Court of  
his young and beautiful Consort. And  
here the invaluable records of the Privy Council  
Registers came to our assistance with singular  
effect, identifying all parties, and giving an  
incontrovertible date to the whole transaction.

The first indication of the royal displeasure  
appears on the 30<sup>th</sup> of December 1540. The  
Court were then at Hampton Court enjoying  
the festivities of the season & the luckless  
prosperity of R. Smyth, that both the Smyth &  
William Joyce might happen perchance "sing  
their Christmas songs" within the walls of a prison  
only escaped fulfillment by <sup>little</sup> ~~little~~ more than a  
week.

The following entry appears, occurs  
On the day above named, it ~~appears~~ is entered in





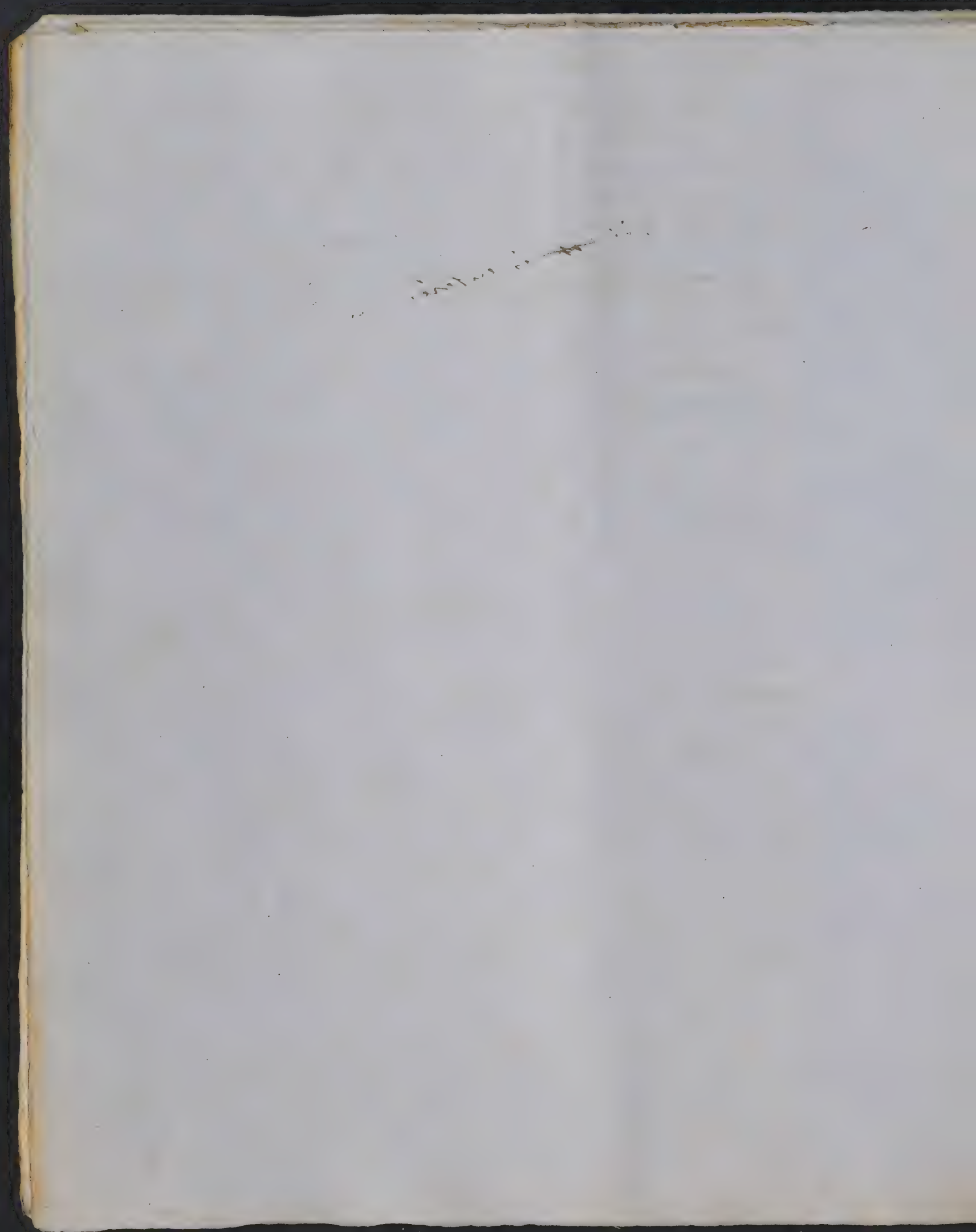
The Council Register

Three several letters of appearance were written, one to Richard Bamber, the other to <sup>Grafton</sup> of London, printers, and the thyrde to Willm Graye to appere before the Councail upon Sunday next at VIII of the Clock in the morning.

A ~~summons~~ <sup>letter</sup> of appearance does not appear to have been issued for Master Smyth, the office he held about the Queen rendering it unnecessary, a verbal message by an officer of the Council being sufficient to secure his attendance. The Council seems to have been puzzled how to designate the offence for which they were to answer, and the fact of its coming before the Council at all, shews, that the affair must have acquired very considerable notoriety before such an august body would <sup>be called upon to</sup> interfere. The offence was not treason, it was not sedition, <sup>neither</sup> ~~it was~~ as it ~~was~~ <sup>not</sup> heresy; the happy name of "Sweepives" was hit upon, ~~on~~ <sup>to</sup> which they were called to answer.

On the <sup>Sunday</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> of January 1541. The Council met but nothing was done ~~in the~~ appears in the Minutes relative to the Sweepives; but other parties were then examined ~~relative~~ concerning "a seditious epistle written by Melancton against the Acts of the six articles: <sup>But</sup> it is probable however that both Smyth & Graye were in attendance. On the next day however, the 3<sup>d</sup> of January

Thomas Smyth Clerk of the Queens Councail and Willm Graye sometime servant to the late Lord Cromwell were examined of the cause of their writing Sweepives one against another, and





after long examination of them they were commanded  
to attend upon the Councill the next morning  
at 11 of the Clock.

Richard Bankes noted to be the printer of the sayd  
Invectives, and examined thereof, denyed the same, and  
layed the faulte to Robert Redman decessed and Richard  
Grafton, the which Richard Grafton confessing that he  
had not onely printed part of the sayd Invectives,  
but also had in his keeping a certain seditious epistle  
in the English language written by Melancton, contrary  
to the Acte of 16 articles for Chren religion, was committed  
to the Porters' ward.

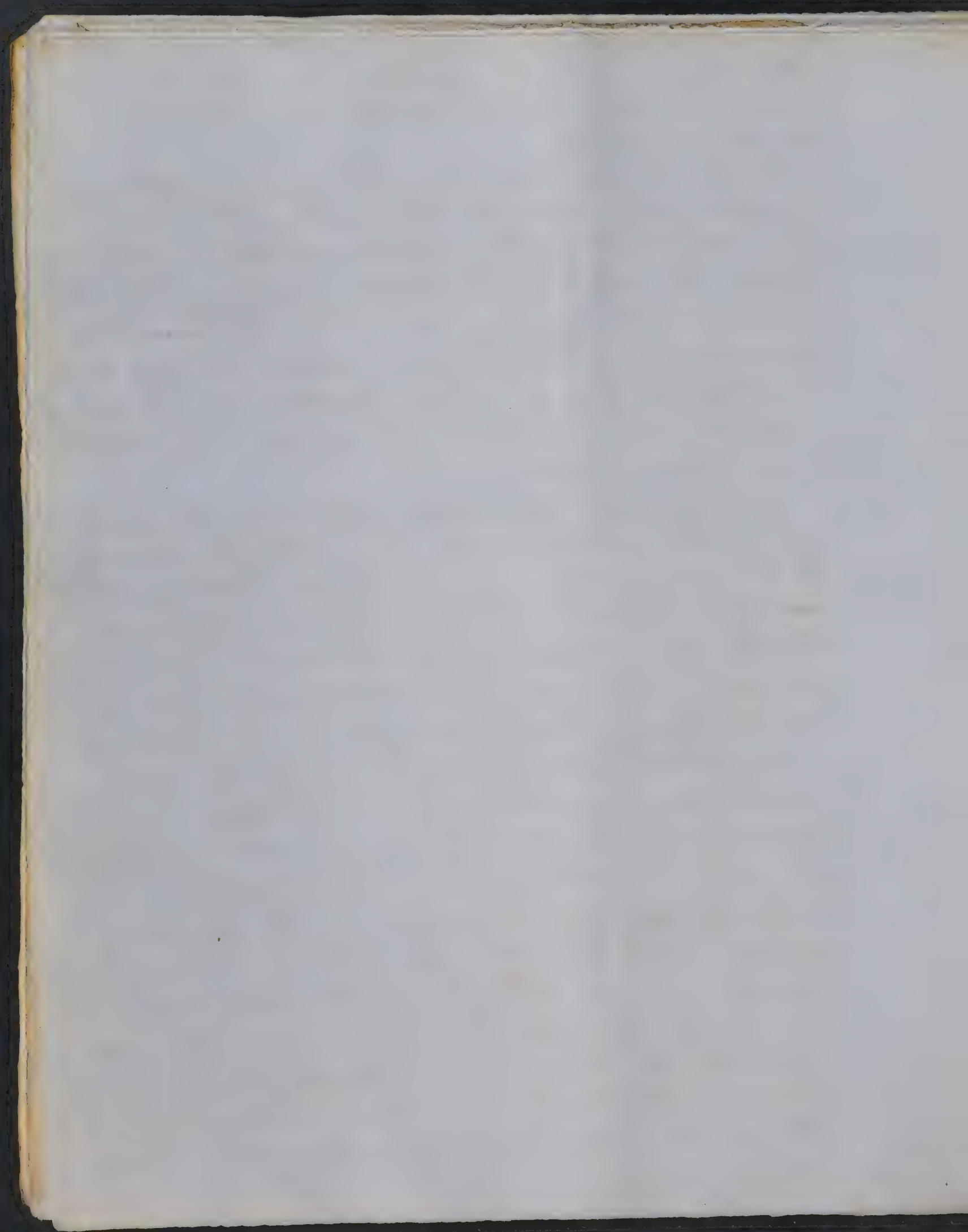
Two points in the above interesting minute  
are worthy of observation, one strongly illustrating  
the habits and manners of the age. Nothing is more  
curious to observe in the progress of civilization than  
the change of hours for the transaction of public  
business, and it would put the good temper if  
not the loyalty of a modern Parly Councillor to  
a very severe test to be summoned to meet  
at Hampton Court so early as 7 of <sup>the</sup> Clock in the  
morning on the 3 of January, in the very depth  
of winter & full one hour before daylight.

The other point for observation is the singular  
assertion of Richard Bankes that he was not  
concerned in the printing of the Invectives, when  
his names appeared at full length in the imprints  
of no less than four of them "Imprinted at London by  
Richard Bankes. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum"  
We are at a loss to conjecture how he could have

dared

In the  
Councill  
also

By Lett  
& Hall





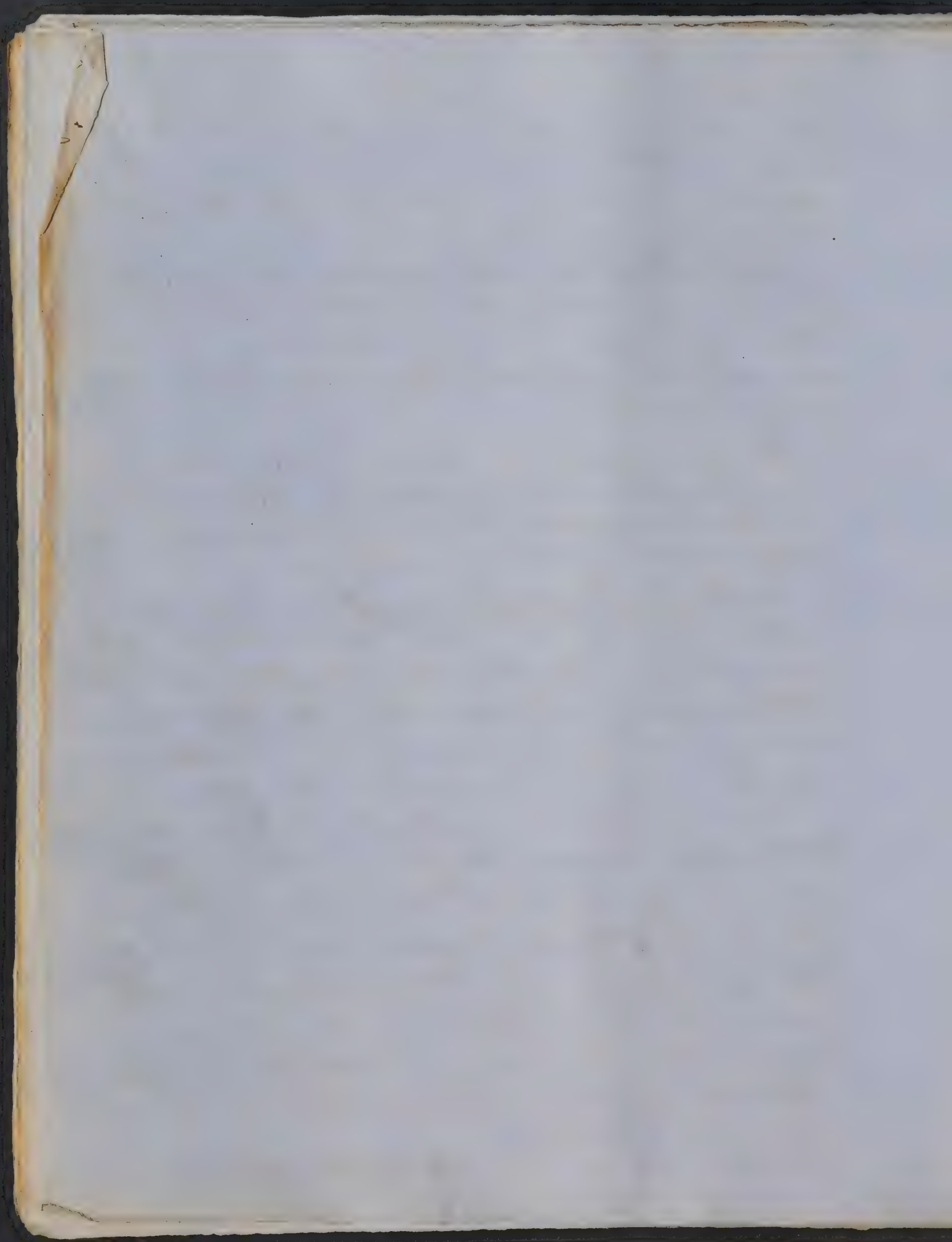
dared to utter such a "pestiferous lie" unless we  
can suppose the Privy Council were discussing  
the matter without having copies of the "Invectives"  
before the Board; and even in that case, the  
assertion, so easy of contradiction by other parties  
seems very extraordinary.

Richard Grafton who confesses that he had  
printed only part of the "Invectives" his name  
does not appear to any; but as two of them  
are without imprints, they may have been  
of his production.

The Commitment to the Porters ward was only  
a mode of temporary restraint, from whence  
parties were either discharged, or committed to  
safer custody in stronger prisons.

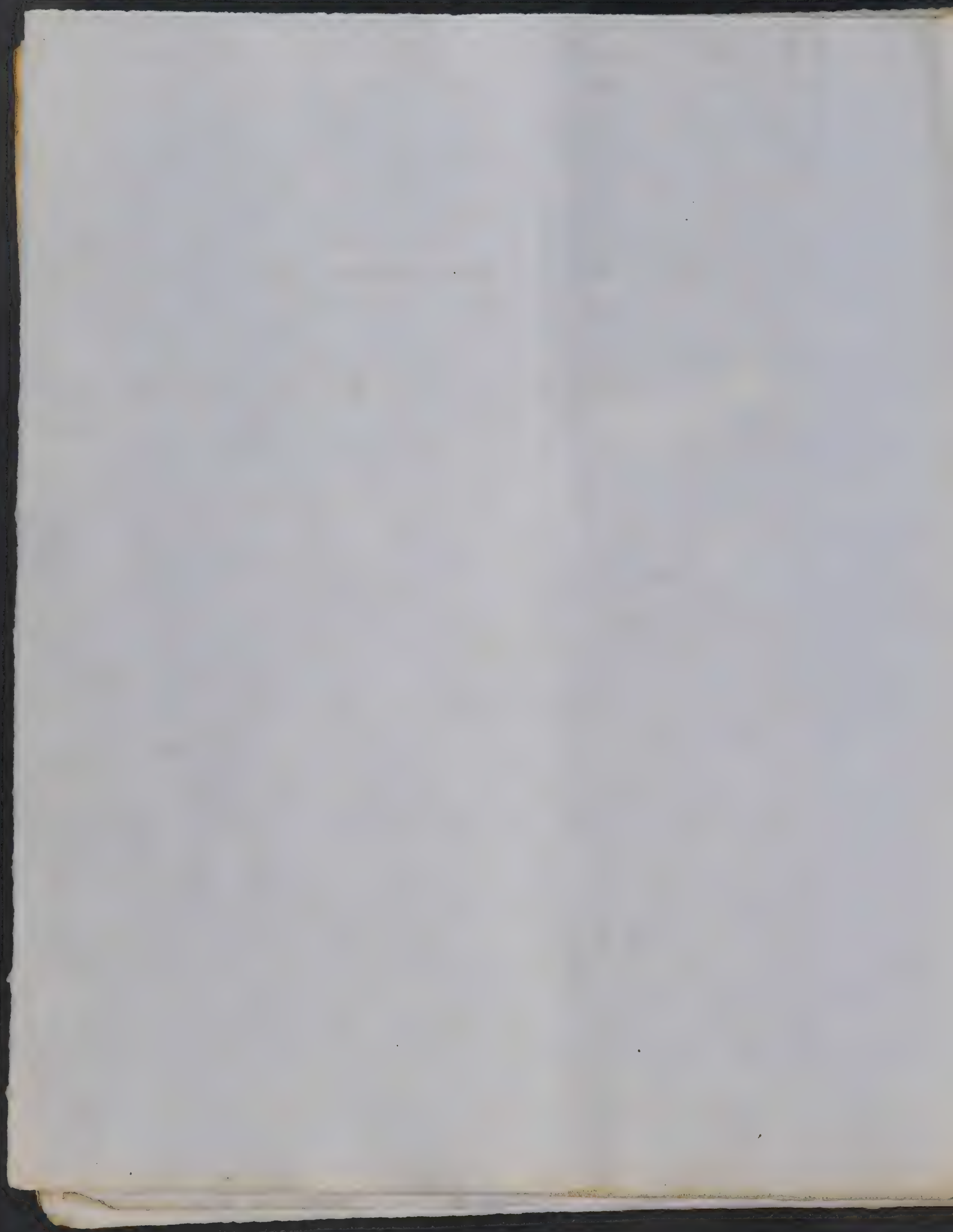
On the 4<sup>th</sup> of January the affair was again  
under examination, <sup>assumed a more serious aspect, for</sup> and Thomas Smyth, William  
Grave, Richard Grafton, Thomas Walpole and Thomas  
Cottisford, priest, was committed to the Fleet, there to  
remain during the King's pleasure. Walpole and  
Cottisford were not concerned in the affair of the  
invectives, but were implicated in the printing of  
Melancthon's "seditious epistle" in which Grafton was  
also a party. On the 8<sup>th</sup> of January following  
John Gough of London, printer, was sent to the  
Fleet for printing and selling seditious books;  
and as his name appears in the imprint of the  
first of these "Invectives" it is only fair to assume  
that he only shared the same fate as the rest of  
for the same cause.

Never was a more effectual stop put to the





the efforts of poetical genius than this. We cannot  
but admire Henry the VIII<sup>th</sup>'s strict impartiality in the  
close of this controversy; Courtiers, followers, authors,  
printers and all concerned, are safely lodged in  
"The Fleet", there to remain during the King's pleasure;  
and there we must leave them; for the records  
of the Privy Council ~~are silent~~ afford us no further  
information about them. How they were released  
from Duram-vile, we have no evidence. Sir A.  
Nicholas in the preface to his III<sup>th</sup> Vol. of Proceedings  
of the Privy Council p. xxxvi. relating the occurrences  
which led to the committal of all the above parties,  
from the absence of any subsequent minute  
respecting them, suggests that they probably remained  
a considerable time in confinement, and as the  
original register extends for two years beyond their  
committal, such <sup>at first sight</sup> appears to be a natural inference;  
but, as according to the minute they were committed  
to the Fleet to remain there during the King's pleasure  
a mere letter under the King's signature would  
be sufficient for their discharge, without the  
intervention of the Council, and this sufficiently  
accounts for no other notice of them occurring in  
the Council Register. The safer inference therefore  
may be that they did not remain long in  
confinement, the affair being more ridiculous  
and annoying than dangerous, the royal clemency  
was probably not long withheld from them.





So ends one of the most curious incidents connected with the history of our early English Poetry. How far it may have been instrumental in fostering the germ of that terrible storm that was so soon to burst over the head of the unhappy Catharine Howard, it is difficult <sup>perhaps vain</sup> to conjecture. Within ten months from the Committal of Master Smyth ~~the only remainer~~ of his royal mistress was a headless & dishonoured trunk.

But the interesting question now arises - Who really was this Master Smyth, <sup>"clerk &"</sup> the *duques* Graces Counsell, though most unworthy? That he was of good connections about the Court, his office ~~shows~~ <sup>sufficiently</sup> is sufficient evidence; his productions show him to be a wit of the age, a man of education and a scholar. His redoubtable Chamberlain the "wounded rhetorician R. Smyth" in his "Artificiall Apologie", describes him as a hawelless gentleman of ~~his~~ <sup>his</sup> acquirements far beyond his opponent & the ordinary run of educated men of the time.

"It wylbe a good whyle on you Master Graye  
"Have such qualyties as Master Smyth hath  
"He speaketh even as good French, I dare well saye  
"As any Ppengay betwene this and Bath"

"Syr he hath bene in Parys, farre beyonde the see  
"Where thou durst never yet pepe out of thy Dore)  
"And I my selfe dyd here hym once saye  
"With so starme a loke, "Dieu vous done bon jour"  
"That ever sence I thought hym ryght well worthy  
"To have the lytle rounge, within the Kynges Tourse."

After such an astounding list of French said ~~said~~ with a stern look, and the evidence of his  
having

fol 106.

On the 8<sup>th</sup> of January 1544.

John Gough of London Printer was sent to the  
"Flyt for printing & selling of seditious bookes" and  
as his name appears in the imprint of the first  
ballad "against malicious Sclaunders" it is probable  
his share in the "Insectes" ~~only~~ only produced the  
same fruit that fell to the lot of his brother Printer.

See fol 340.

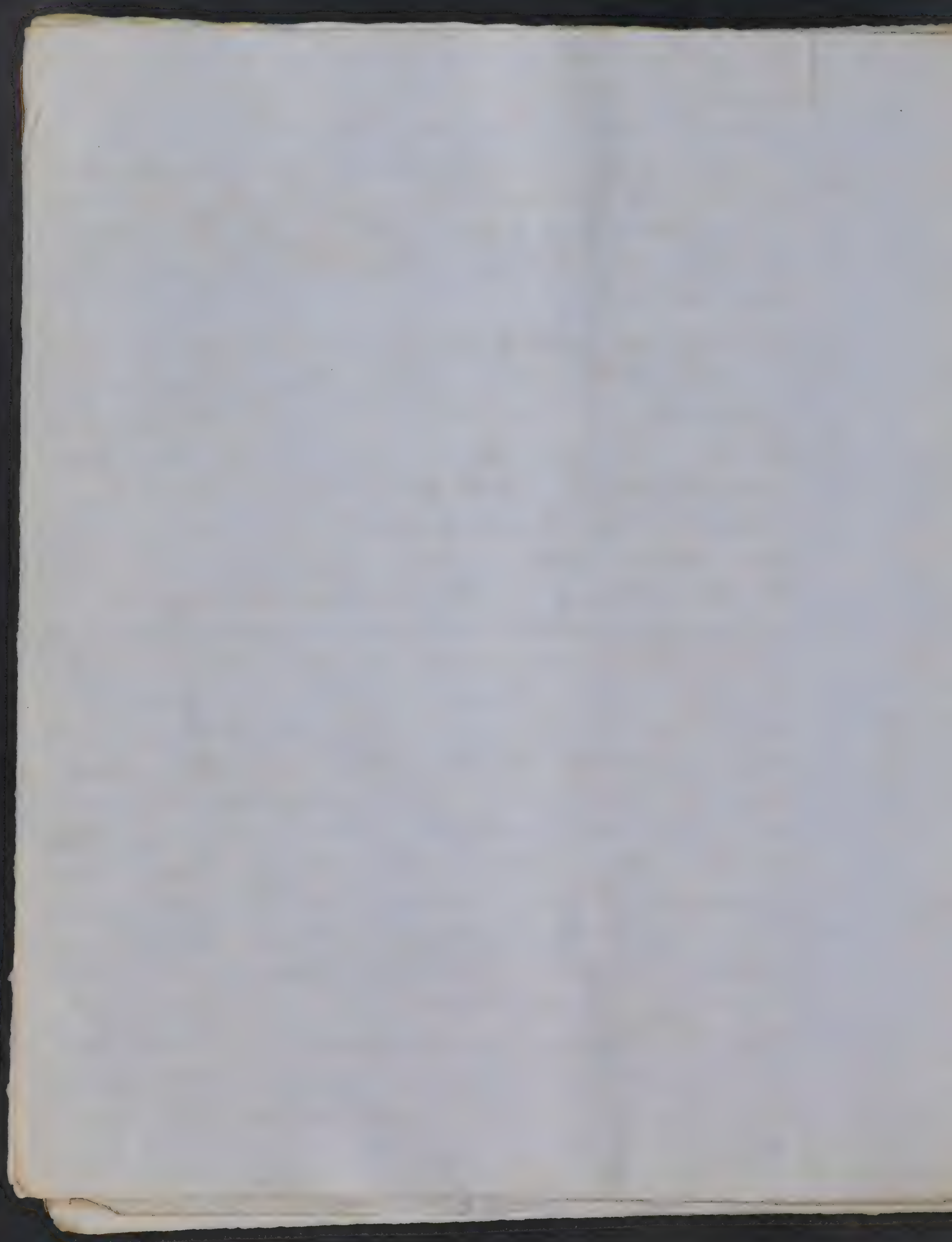
Orig unds 22 July 1543.



having been in Paris, far beyond the sea, we cannot be surprised at seeing him in a very prominent office at Court and the favourite of Royalty.

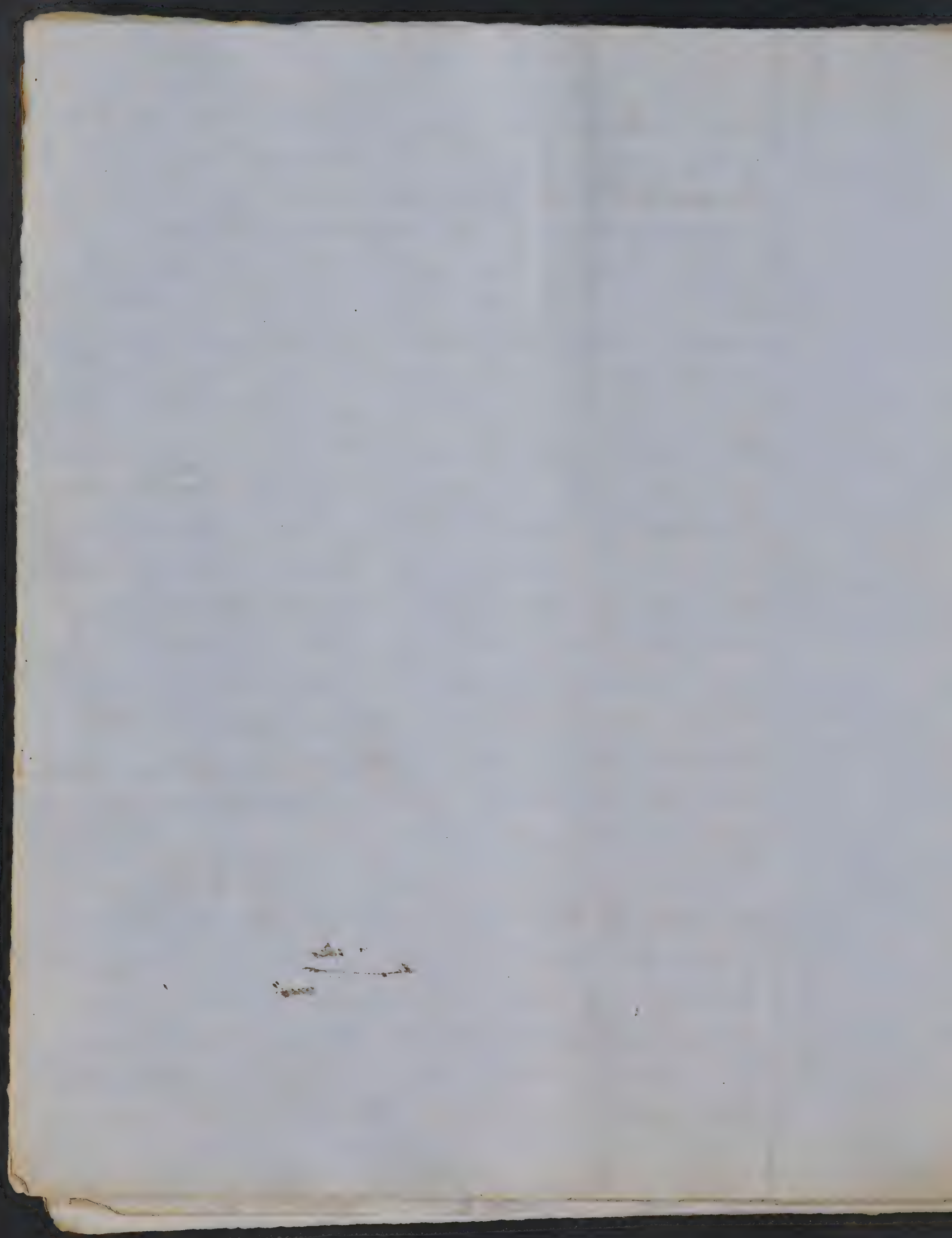
*indications of many passages in that life*  
~~But these descriptions~~ almost ludicrous as they seem  
~~point out very clearly~~ Thomas Smith the Scholar and  
creator of the reign of Henry VIII <sup>the knight & Provost of St. of</sup> & his son Edward the  
Ambassador the Statesman & <sup>Philosophy</sup> Senator of Elizabeth - Sir  
Thomas Smith.

The biography of Sir Thomas Smith as elucidated by Stowe  
and followed by subsequent biographers of him, will  
sufficiently permit of this curious but hitherto unknown  
episode in his life. He was born in the year 1512,  
~~entered Cambridge and he~~ in 1526 he entered Queen's  
College Cambridge & was, with John Cheke who chosen  
King's Scholar, became Fellow in 1531 and in 1533 read  
the Greek lecture, & with Cheke for the during the two  
following years studied to introduce a purer pronunciation  
of the <sup>language</sup> ~~Greek~~ which finally prevailed in throughout the  
University. In 1538 he was made University Scholar and  
went abroad in 1539 in the 27th year of his age. While  
at Paris he ~~read &~~ lectured publicly, specially in Greek  
Stowe states that from Paris he travelled into Italy, and  
staying some time at Padua took his Doctor's degree there,  
and then coming home, retired to his old College, a very  
accomplished Person, and in 1542 being thirty years  
of age took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law in Cambridge  
& afterwards obtained higher <sup>academical</sup> honours. ~~These~~ Such is the  
course of his life marked out by Stowe till  
1542. ~~It concurred in by most~~ <sup>mainly</sup> There seems to  
be a small chasm of information between the  
time of his arrival in England from his travels  
abroad





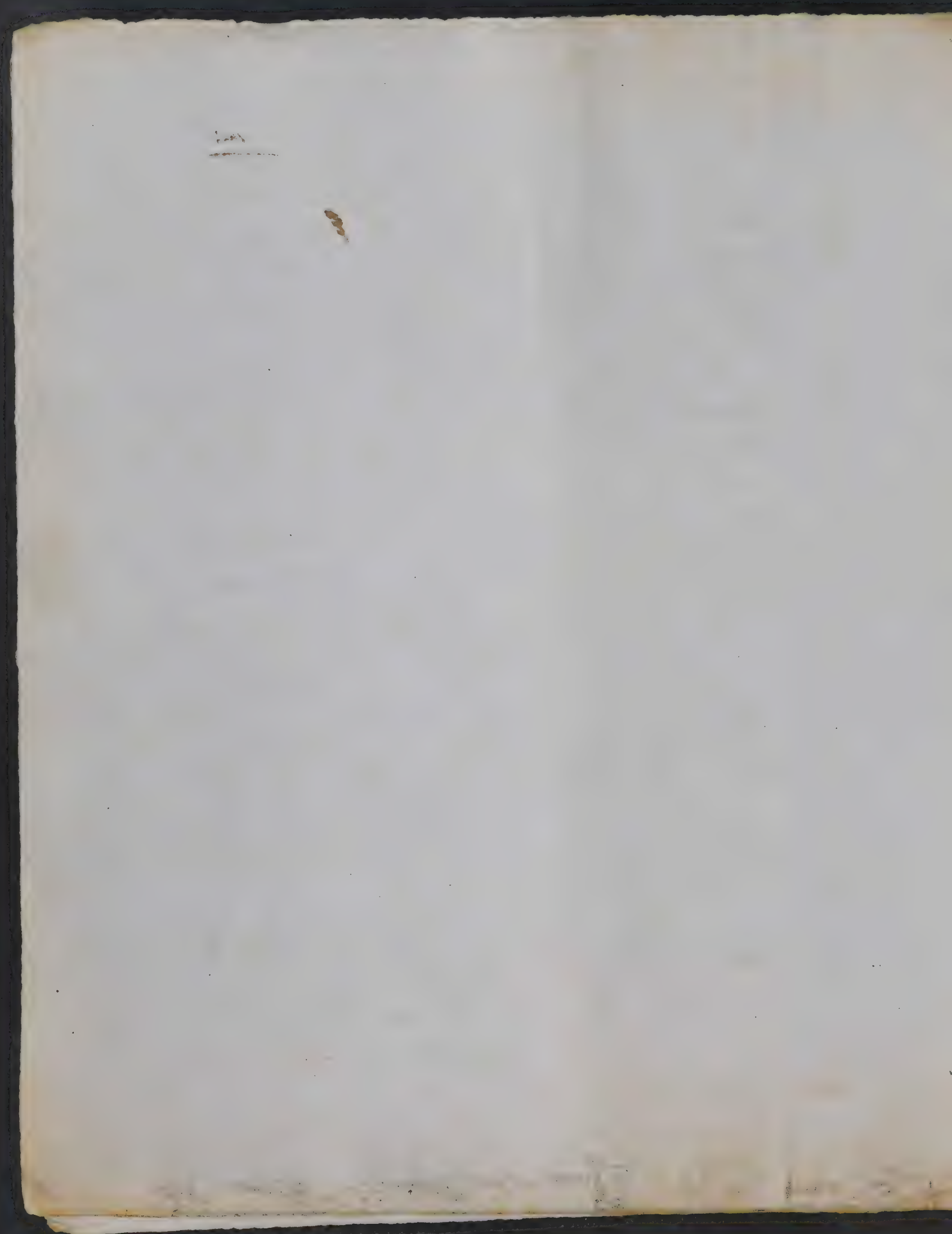
abroad and the resumption of his ~~studies~~  
academic pursuits at Cambridge in 1542 &  
that interval will just allow of the whole  
of this incident of the Controversy taking place.  
~~He imagines~~ <sup>I suppose</sup> therefore that he returned home  
early or even in the middle of the year 1540  
it will easily be imagined that his appearance,  
his talents, his manners, his habits, would  
create a very favorable impression. A travelled  
gentleman, in favor with his Sovereign, the  
object of his early patronage, and in the very  
flower of his age, he would have been most eligible  
to make his way in at Court at ~~such a period~~ <sup>that</sup>  
particular juncture. Henry was a shrewd ~~observed~~  
of talent and seldom failed to bring it forward  
however he might make it subservient to his  
own purposes. He was just married to his  
new wife whom he knew to be extremely  
fascinated & believed to be innocent. In the  
formation of a Court & of the various affairs attached  
to it for her, it would be his pride to select &  
approve of such as would <sup>be</sup> most agreeable to  
his queen & among such the ~~engaging~~ <sup>accomplished</sup> young  
traveller & Scholar Thomas Smith would (as  
a Thomas Smyth did) engage his attention. The  
marriage of Henry took place as before stated  
~~early~~ <sup>this 1541</sup> in August. Smith, Graye & the printers  
were all safely in prison, ~~before~~ <sup>within</sup> the  
before five months from that date had elapsed.





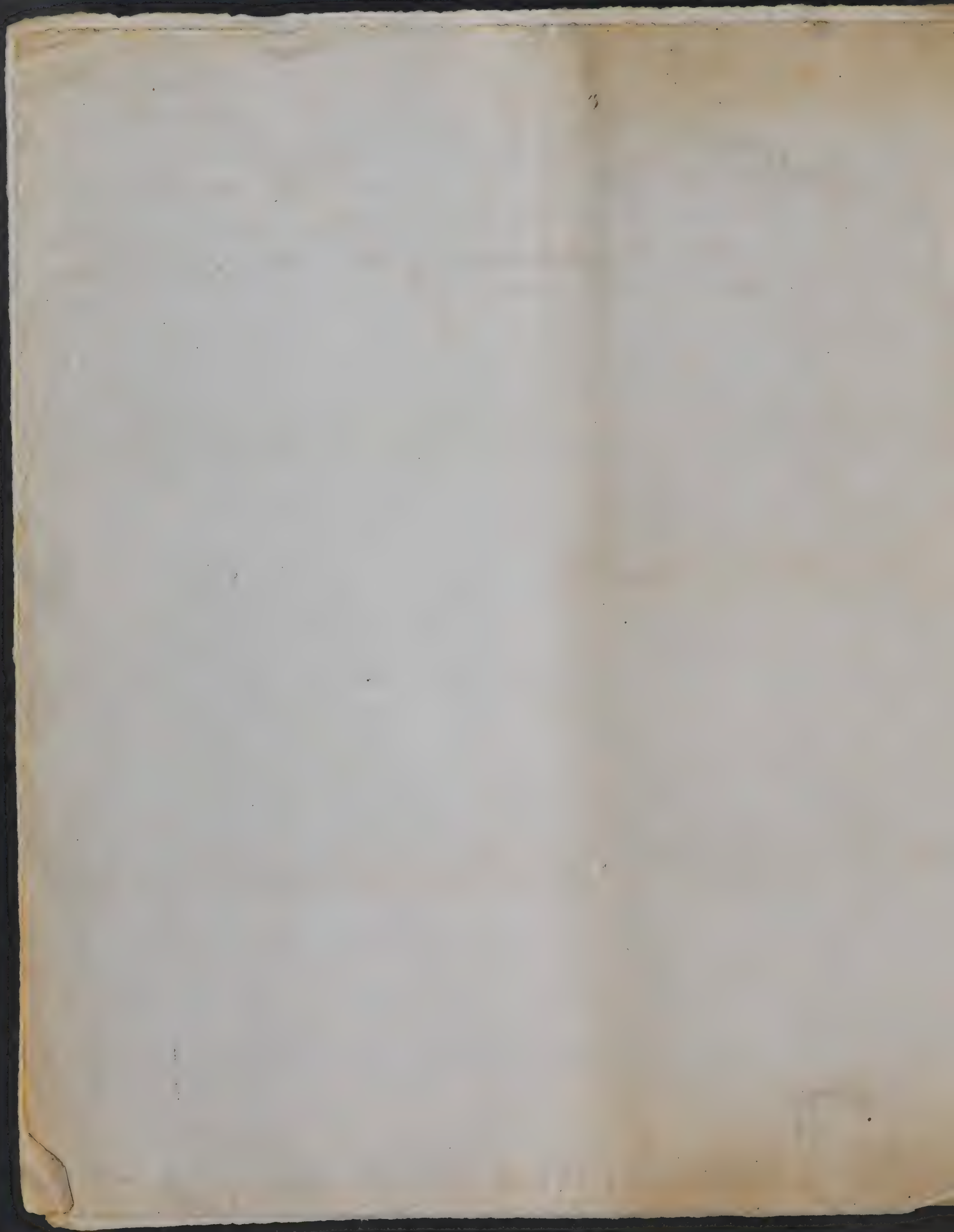
How long they remained in prison has been shown to be uncertain, probably not long, but there can hardly be a doubt that Thomas Smith Clerk of the Queen's Grace's Council was deprived of that Office & lost his station at Court. Providentially for him that it was so, for among all the <sup>number</sup> ~~numerous~~ persons implicated & examined on the deplorable affair of Catharine's Delinquency, the names of Thos. Smith nor any of the persons engaged in the Tolling Controversy do not appear. If ~~therefore~~ if therefore this were the identical Thomas Smith, afterwards Sir Thos. Smith, what more natural a course could he pursue than, after escaping with his life from the perils of his short lived career as a Courtier, he should only be too happy to find a safe retreat & a more genial occupation in the groves & halls of Cambridge the University of Cambridge. Should this hypothesis be true, it will be no little merit that this Collection has been the means of restoring such an interesting incident to the biography of one of the most enlightened characters of the Sixteenth Century.

So large a space has been allotted to the elucidation of this curious controversy, as it is presumed to be the <sup>high</sup> ~~earliest~~ instance of the kind within the range of our <sup>early</sup> ~~early~~ history of early English Poetry, and as the very few writers who have alluded to it have had but a very





imperfect idea of its general features. As  
those writers refer to no other collection in  
relation to the subject than <sup>this in</sup> ~~that~~ of the  
<sup>possession of the</sup> Antiquaries Society, it may <sup>therefore</sup> be supposed to  
be unique, at least in ~~the~~ collected form in  
which it ~~at present~~ is now brought before  
into the public notice.





Almsh. vol. ~~III~~ p. 24. 5 May 1757

Mr. Hollis of Lincolns Inn Esq., a gentleman who  
upon many occasions has approved himself a  
well wisher and kind Benefactor to this Society,  
presented by Dr. Ward, a large and curious collection  
of State and other Papers from the time of Henry the 1<sup>st</sup>  
to Charles the 2<sup>d</sup>. inclusive in XII Volumes folio,  
(purchased by him 23 January 1756 in one lot no.  
941 at the sale of Books belonging to Mr. Charles Davis  
Bookseller in Holbourne deceased) in order to complete  
the set of Proclamations, which he understood were  
were purchased for the Society some time since by  
Dr. Gifford, and of which valuable collection he judged  
this was originally a part. Dr. Ward at the same time  
acquainted the Society that this valuable present  
was intended to have been made the 14<sup>th</sup> April last  
and had been deposited by Mr. Hollis with the Secretaries  
for that purpose; but that the adjournment of the  
Society before that day, in the Easter holidays,  
and the General Anniversary Election of the President  
Council and Officers of the Society intervening, together  
with his own indisposition since had occasioned that the  
Society were not earlier acquainted therewith.

The Society very thankfully acknowledged their  
great obligations to Mr. Hollis for his very valuable  
present

present and kind intention therein; and desired Dr. Ward to acquaint him therewith.

At the time of making this <sup>valuable</sup> ~~valuable~~ gift Mr. Hollis was not a member of the Society; - he was proposed ~~on~~ on the 10<sup>th</sup> of November 1757 and was admitted a Fellow on the 22 of Dec<sup>r</sup> following \*

~~This~~ good example <sup>(vol 27)</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>set by Mr. Hollis soon</sup> stimulated others, and on 23<sup>d</sup> of June 1757 the following minute occurs: -

"Mr. Colebrooke presented a Collection of sundry Acts Orders and Ordinances of the Parliament & Lord Protection during the Commonwealth of England relating to the Duties of Excise &c intended as a Supplement to the large and valuable collection of State Papers lately presented to the Society by Thomas Hollis of Lincoln's Inn Esq: - for which thanks were returned him."

\* No trace of this purchase ~~by Dr. of Proc<sup>t</sup>~~ by Dr. Gifford appears in the Minutes of the Society; but the good ~~for~~.

Main Book Vol X. fol 104 99 18 Feb 13. 1766

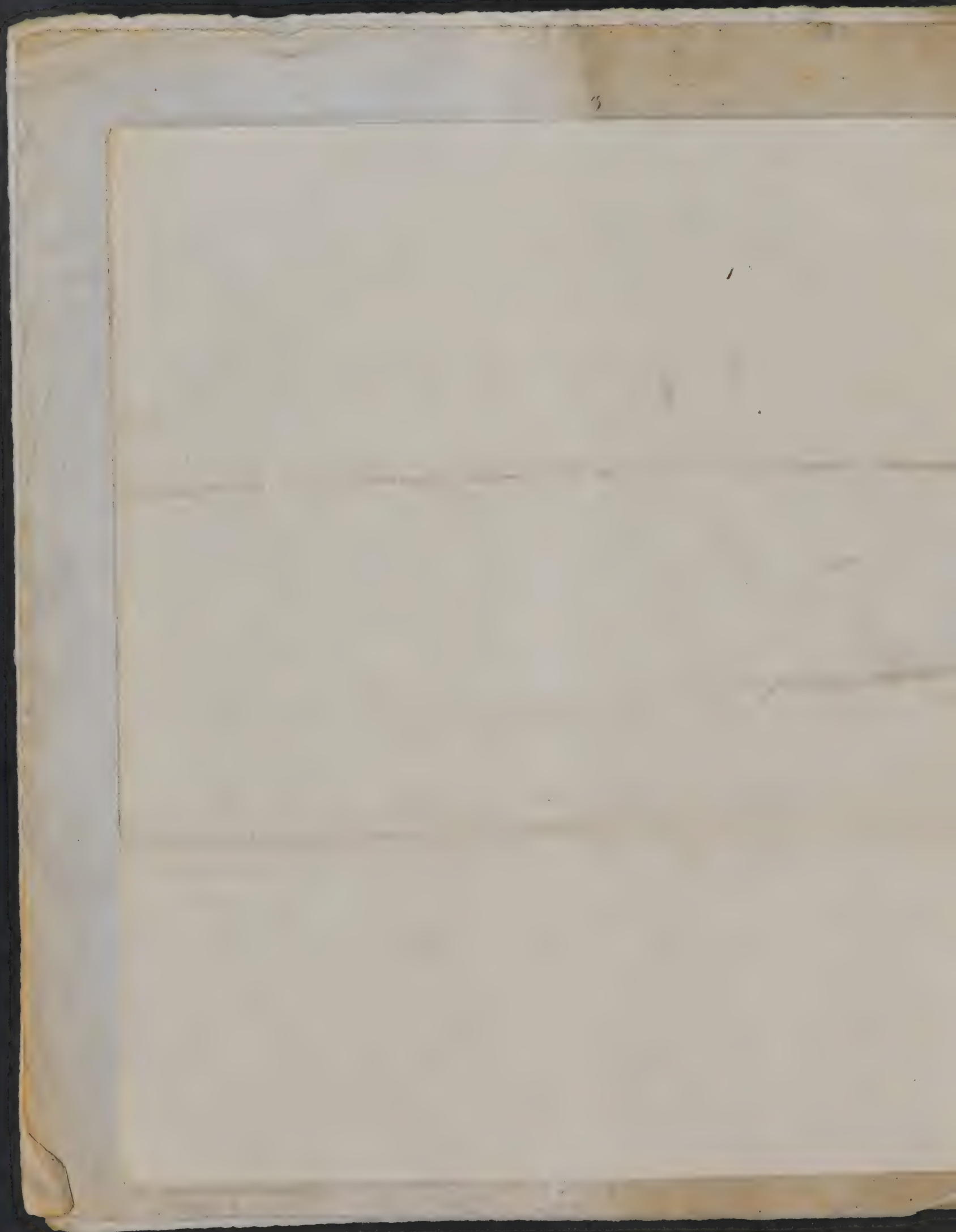
Ordered, upon a motion made by Dr. Ducarel that Dr. Gifford be wrote to, by the Secretary letting him know that the Society desire he will recover for them a Book in French containing a Proclamation of Q. Elizabeth, relating to the Coin and Coinage of this Kingdom, purchased



by him under an order of Council at the sale of the  
Library of the late Martin Folkes Esq, for the use of the  
Society, which book he afterwards borrowed of the  
Society, the better to enable him ~~see~~ on the Book of Coins  
since published by this Society, but never returned the  
said Book; it appearing by some means or other to  
have got into the late Mr. Carmeys Collection, now  
preparing for sale by his Executors.

Mr. Mellish moved for leave to borrow of the  
Society three volumes of Proclamations in Folio,  
being the 6<sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of Car I. viz. from anno  
1643 to 1659 inclusive; and leave was given  
accordingly, he giving an acknowledgement in writing  
with a condition expressed therein to return the  
said books on demand. A note in the margin of  
the Minutes states these books to have been returned  
on the 5<sup>th</sup> of March 1767.

At the next Meeting of the Society on the 20<sup>th</sup> of  
Feb 1766 "Dr. Gifford informed the Society that he had  
<sup>from Mr. Carmeys, Executors</sup> recovered the Book mentioned in the Minutes of the last  
Meeting to be among the effect of that Gentleman intended  
for sale. which he owned was the Society's undoubted property  
and borrowed as expressed in the Minutes but never  
returned; and promised to deliver up the same very shortly.  
On the 20<sup>th</sup> of May following it appears that "Dr. Gifford  
delivered up the Proclamation of 2. Eliz. bound in 4<sup>o</sup>. which  
he recovered by order of the Society out of the sale of the late  
Mr. Carmeys effects, being their Property."



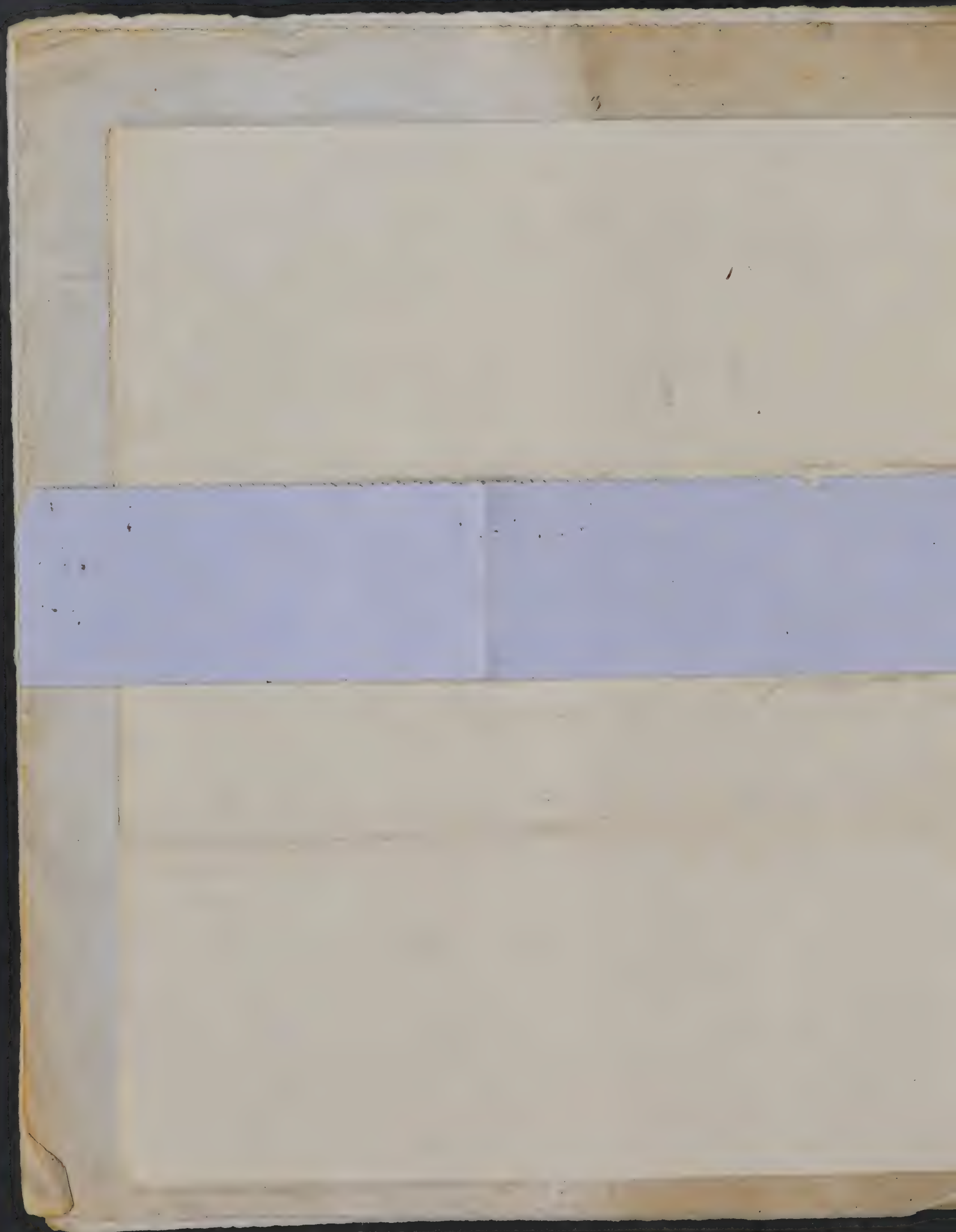


Min. Book. Vol X. p 486. 25 Feb. 1768.

"Sir Joseph Ayloffe read and afterwards delivered in the  
annexed copy of a Proclamation of a very singular  
and extraordinary nature and regarding a matter as  
important as interesting to the publick weal, being no less  
than the rescuing the Comelinsch and Favor of the Marins."

Presented to the Antiquaries Society  
by J. P. Collier Esq. F.R.S.A. May 1852.

of Her Majesty's loving subjects. The original  
draught is in the Paper Office, Whitehall in the  
handwriting of Mr. Secretary Cecil with his  
corrections and among his papers, so that there  
can be but little, if any, doubt of its authenticity,  
but whether it was ever issued or not is not said.  
It serves however as an unhappy instance of that  
frailty and weakness so often found attending the  
most exalted minds and Characters. We here see  
a Queen, elevated to the summit of human glory,  
presiding over a brave, free, and powerful people,  
beloved





Min. Book. Vol X. p 486. 25 Feb. 1768.

Archaeol.  
VII. p 169.

"Sir Joseph Ayloffe read and afterwards delivered in the annexed copy of a Proclamation of a very singular and extraordinary nature and regarding a matter as important as interesting to the publick weal, being no less than the rescuing the Comelines and Favor of Her Majesty 2. Elizabeth's Person, from the hands of rude and miserable Daubers and Engravers who had most vilely disgraced and misrepresented them; and committing the - in the future to able and licensed artists only; to the great satisfaction and peace of Her Majesty's loving subjects. The original Draught is in the Paper Office, Whitehall in the handwriting of Mr. Secretary Cecil with his corrections and among his papers, so that there can be but little, if any, Doubt of its authenticity, but whether it was ever issued or not is not said. It serves however as an unhappy instance of that frailty and weakness too often found attending the most exalted minds and Characters. We here see a Queen, elevated to the Summit of human glory, presiding over a brave, free, and powerful people, beloved

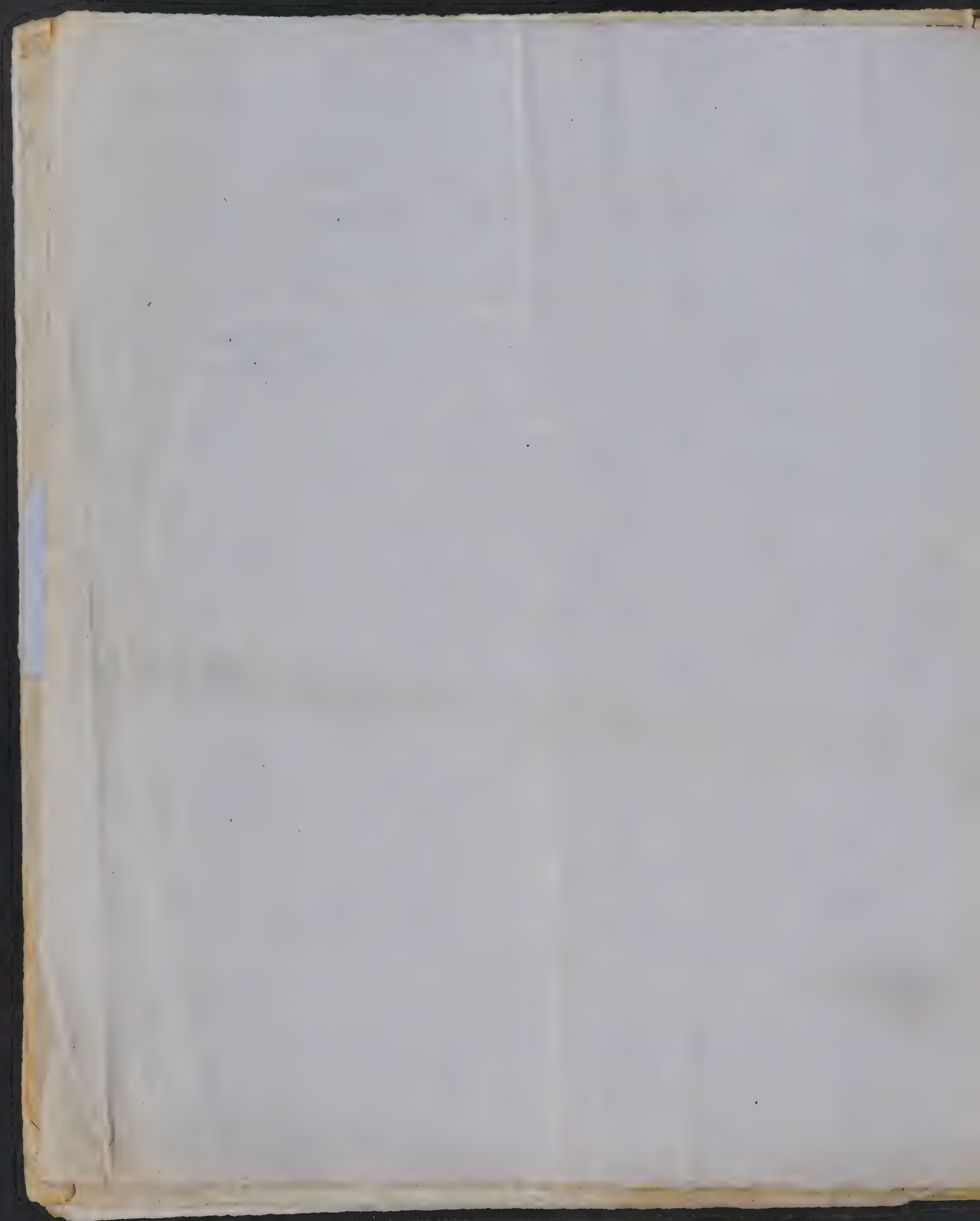
beloved and honored at home, revered and admired abroad  
for her wisdom, prowess, and fortitude, discontented & as  
jealous about the unfavourable idea that might be conceived  
of her person, as if her fame depended upon her beauty,  
and solicitous to appear as unrivalled in the one as  
the other

Thanks were returned to Sir Joseph for this communication.



From the presentments of the Gentlemen of the County  
of Kilkenny 8 October 29<sup>th</sup> Henry VIII. 1537.

"Item they present that there are amonges the  
Inhabytauntes of this Countrey, many Harpers, Ryimers,  
and messingers, whiche comen at ther pleasures to any  
Inhabytaunt, and wille have mete ~~and~~ drynke and  
dyverse greake rewardes, ayenst the voluntarge wylls of  
the same inhabytauntes, of an evyll custome. Wherefor  
they desyre that it may be ordeyned that suche Harpers  
Ryimers and messyngers maye not take suche exaccions  
of the said inhabytauntes, nor the said Ryimers to make  
any rymses of them, uppon certeyn paynes to be lymyted."





# The Pedler

Winters Tale Act II. Scene III.

Enter Servant.

Serv. O master, if you did but hear the Pedler at at the door, you would never dance again after a labor & pipe; no, the bagpipe could not move you; he sings several times, faster than you'll tell money; he utters them as if he had eaten ballads, and all men's ears grew to his tunes.

Clown. He could never come better; he shall come in. I love a ballad ~~well~~ but even too well, if it be doleful matter merrily set down, or a very pleasant thing indeed, <sup>&</sup> sung lamentably.

Serv. He hath songs for man or woman, of all sizes; no milliner can so fit his customers with gloves; he has the prettiest <sup>love</sup> songs for maids, so without bawdry, which is strange; with such delicate ~~do~~ burdens of 'dildos' and 'faddings', 'jump her and thump her', and where some stretched-mouthed rascal would as it were mean mischief and break a foul gap into the matter, he makes the maid to answer, 'Whoop, do me no harm good man; put him off, slight him, with "Whoop, do me no harm good man."

Pol. This is a brave fellow

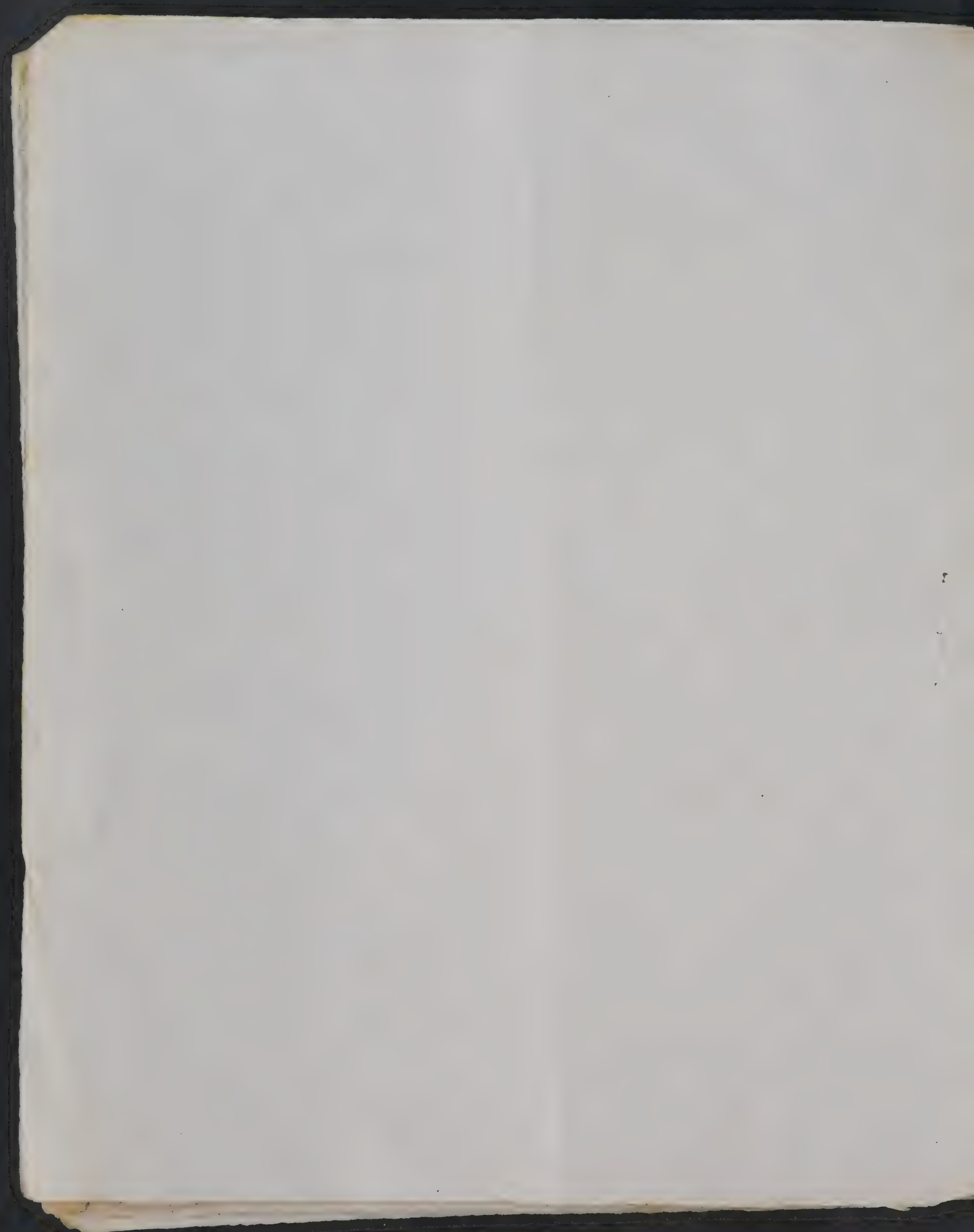
Clown. Believe me, thou talkest of an admirable invited fellow. Has he any unbraided wares?

Serv. He has ribands of all the colors, i' the rainbow; points, more than all the lawyers in Bohemia can learnedly handle though they come to him by the gross; inkles, caddises, cambrics, lawns; why, he sings them over, as they were gods or goddesses; you would think a smock were a she-angel, he so chaunts to the sleeve-hand, and the work about the square on it.

Clown. Prithee bring him in, & let him approach singing.

Perdita. Forewarn him that he use no scurrilous words in his tunes

Clown





Clown. You have of these Pedlers, that have more in 'em than you'd think, Sister.

Perdita Ay, good brother, or go about to think.

Enter Autolycus, singing  
Lawn, as white as driven snow,  
Cypres, black as e'er was crow;  
Gloves<sup>+</sup>, as sweet as Damask roses;  
Masks for faces and for noses;  
Bugle bracelet, necklace-amber;  
Perfume for a lady's chamber;  
Golden quoifs and stomachers,  
For my lads to give their dears;  
Pins, & poking-sticks of steel,  
What maids lack from head to heel;  
Come buy of me, come, come buy, come buy,  
Buy lads, or else your ladies cry.

Clown. If I were not in love with Mopsa, thou shouldst take no money of me; but being enthralled as I am, it will also be the bondage of certain ribands and gloves.

Mopsa I was promised them against the feast; but they come not too late now.

Clown What hast here, ballads?

Mopsa Pray now buy some, I love a ballad in print a-life, for then we are sure they are true.

Aut Here's one to a very doleful tune, how a Usurer's wife was brought to bed of twenty money-bags at a burden, and how she longed to eat adders' heads and had carbonadoed.

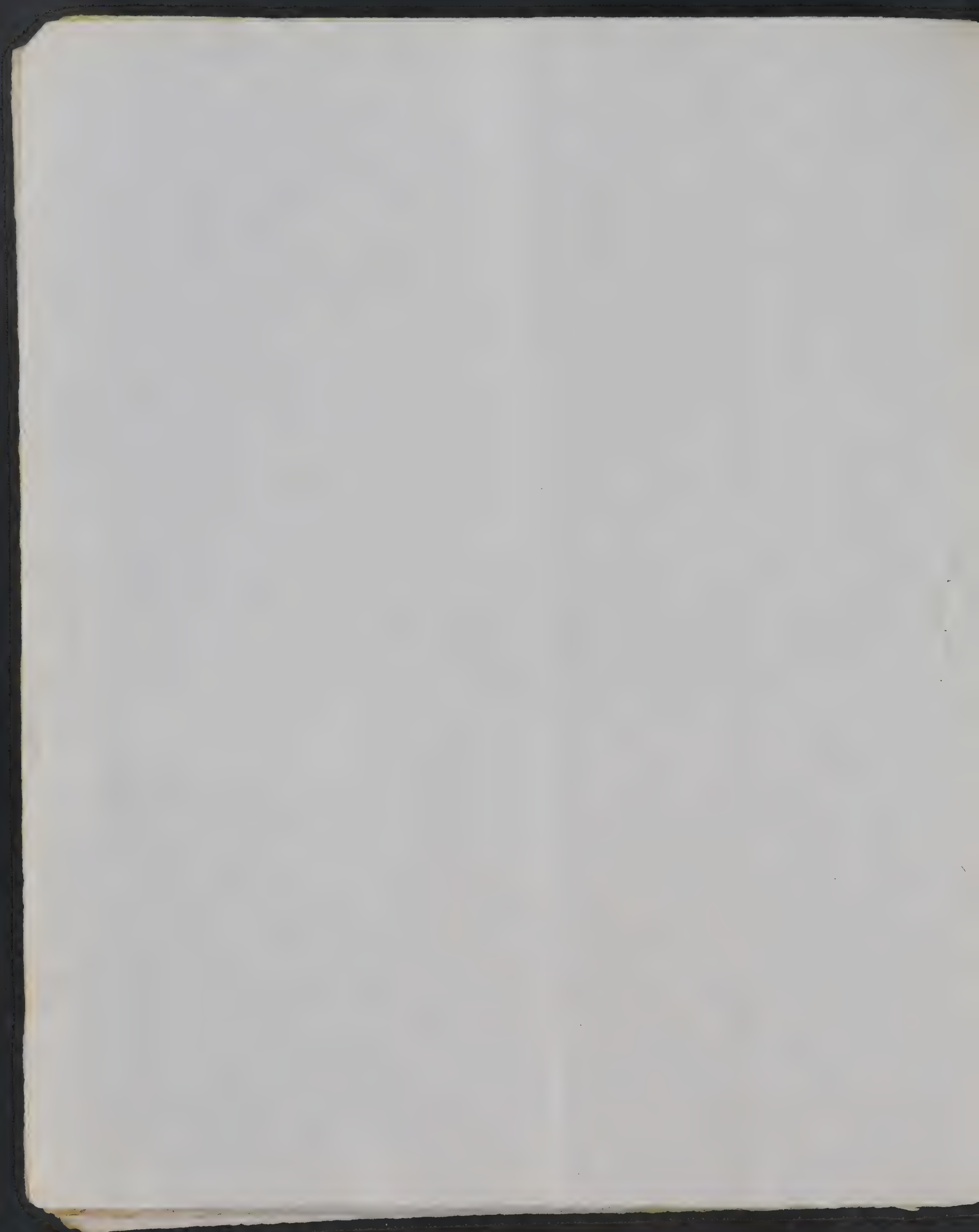
Mopsa. Is it true think you?

Aut Very true; - and but a month old.

Doric - Bless me from marrying a Usurer!

Aut.

Perfumed gloves were a great dainty in the sixteenth century and a very acceptable present among all sorts,





Ant Here's the midwife's name & it one Drishoff Saleporter and five or six honest wives that were present. Why should I carry lies abroad?

Mopse Pray you now, buy it.

Clown Come on, lay<sup>it</sup> by, and let's first see more ballads; we'll see the other things anon.

Ant. Here's another ballad, of a fish that appeared upon the coast on Wednesday the fourscore of April, forty thousand fathom above water, and sung this ballad against the hard heart of maids; it was thought she was a woman & was turned into a cold fish for she would not exchange flesh with one that loved her. The ballad is pitiful, & as true.

Dorcas Is it true too, think you?

Ant Five Jushies hands at it, and witnesses more than my pack will hold.

Clown Lay it by too. Another?

Ant. This is a merry ballad, but a very pretty one.

Mopse Let's have some merry ones.

Ant Why, this is a passing merry one, and goes to the tune of 'Two maids wooing a man'; there's scarce a maid westward, but she sings it: 'tis in request I can tell you.

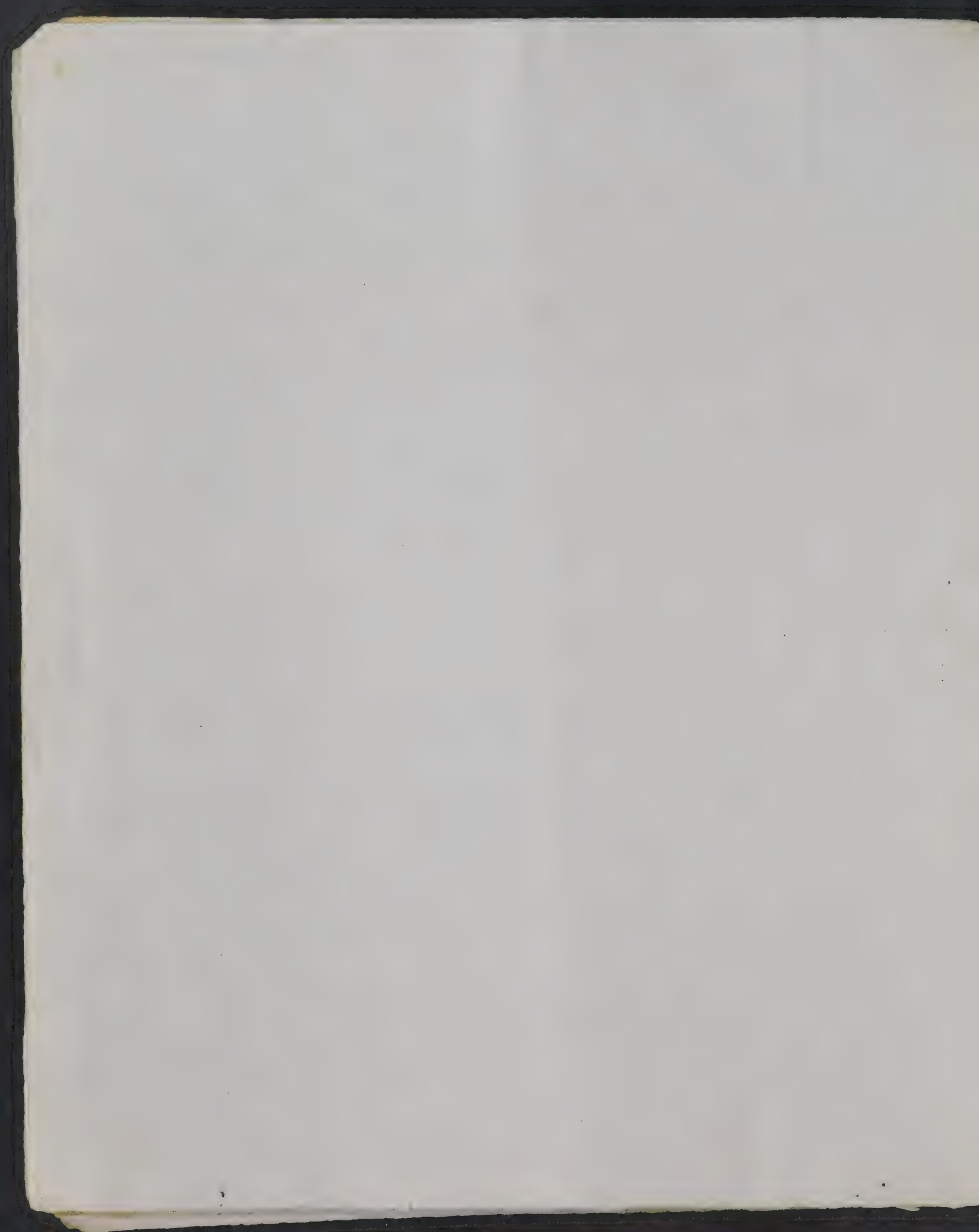
Mopse We can both sing it; if thou'lt bear a part there shalt hear; 'tis in three parts.

Dor. We had the tune out a month ago.

Ant I can bear my part, 'tis you must know 'tis my occupation - ~~yes~~ ~~Exeunt all~~ ~~ownes~~.

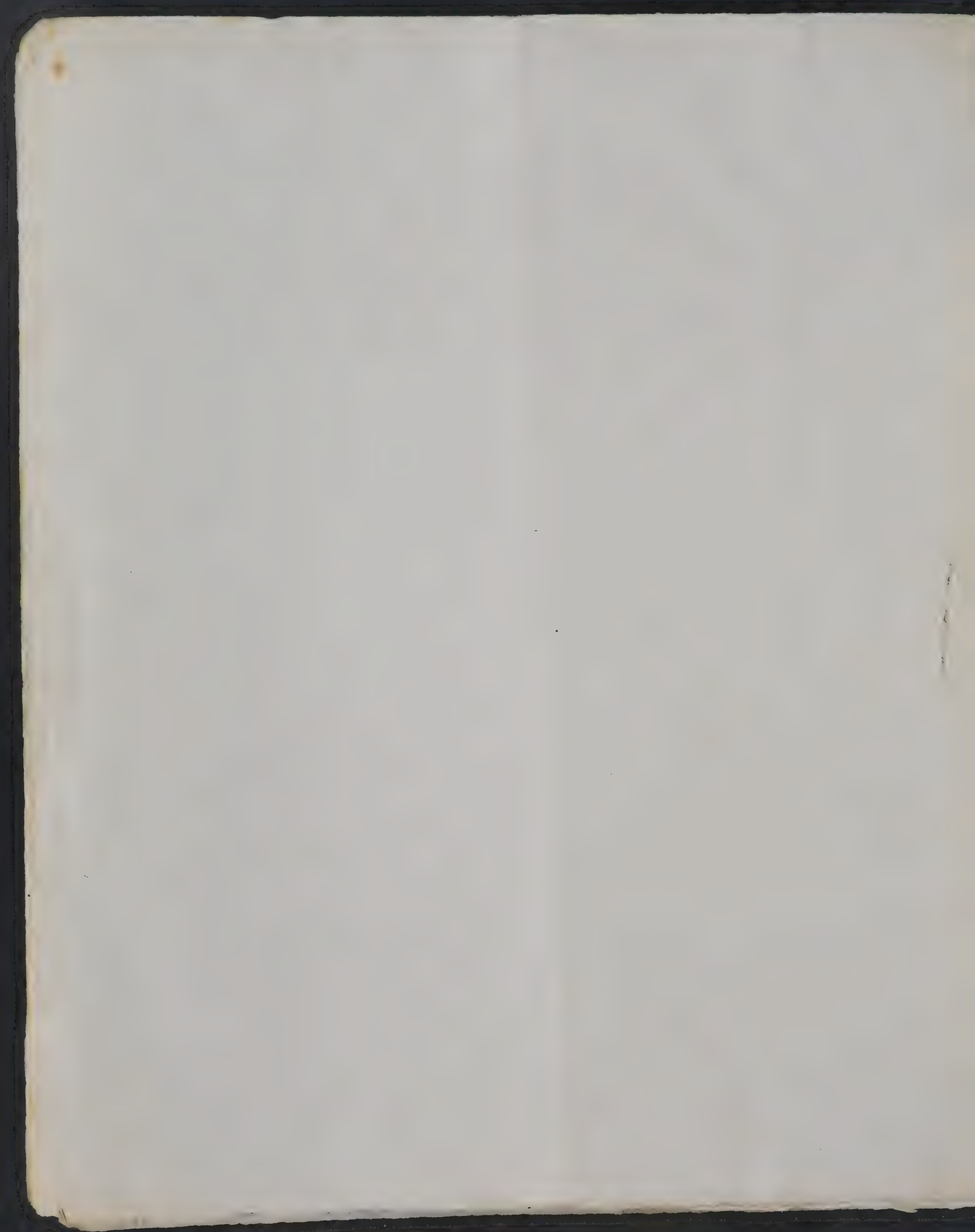
The effect of his ~~ch~~ professional loquacity, of his unabashed impudence & outrageous mendacity is best told in his own words. Antolycus soon after reappears: -

Ant Ha ha! what a fool Honesty is! and Trust his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman. I have  
sold





sold all my trumpery: not a counterfeit dress, not a  
riband glass, pomander, brooch, table-book, ballad, knife,  
sape, glove, shoe-he, bracelet, horn-ring, to keep my pack  
from fashing: they throng who should buy first, as if my  
trinkets had been hallowed and brought by a benediction  
to the buyer, by which means I saw whose purse was  
best in picture, & what I saw, to good use I remembered.  
My Clown, who wants but something to be a reasonable  
man, grew so in love with the wenches song, that he  
would not stir his pebbles till he had both tune & words.





interval  
a letter  
he certainly  
I think  
is  
the

Thin Book V. p 204. 11 Dec 1740

a d n n n

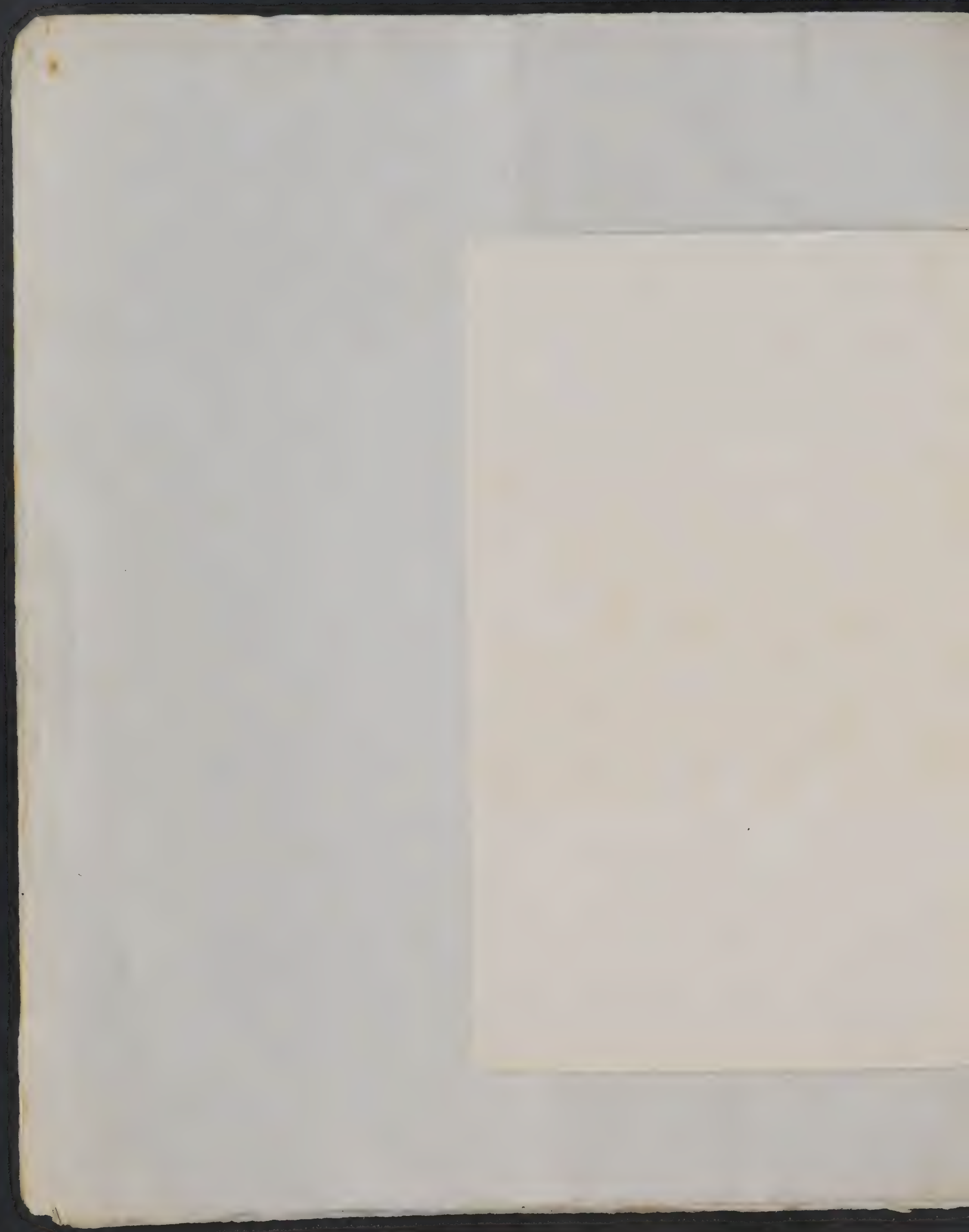
"J. Dyson (says Hearne) a person of  
a very strange, prying, and inquisitive genius,  
in the matter of books, as may appear from  
many libraries; there being books, chiefly in  
old English, almost in every library, that have  
belonged to him, with his name upon them."  
Peter Langtoft's Chronicles, vol. I., p. xiii. This  
intelligence Hearne gleaned from his friend  
Mr. T. Baker. We are referred by the former  
to the Bibl. R. Smith, p. 371, alias 401, No. 115.  
to an article, which confirms what is said  
of Smith's "collecting most of his rarities out  
of the library of J. Dyson." The article is thus  
described in Bibl. Smith, ibid.: "115 Six seve-  
ral catalogues of all such books, touching the  
state ecclesiastical as temporal of the realm of  
England, which were published upon several  
occasions, in the reigns of H. Henry VIIIth and  
VIIIth, Philip and Mary, I. Elizabeth, J. James,  
and Charles I., collected by Mr. J. Dyson; out  
of whose library was gathered, by Mr. Smith, a  
great part of the rarities of this catalogue."

presented the Society, that  
a Council at their last  
at the sale of the Library of

as, which he  
chiefly relating to the  
deemed to be of  
their Tables of English  
the Society  
with facts. I desired  
allowed him to take  
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12°

and to Dr. Gifford for his  
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interval  
a ballad  
he certainly  
I think  
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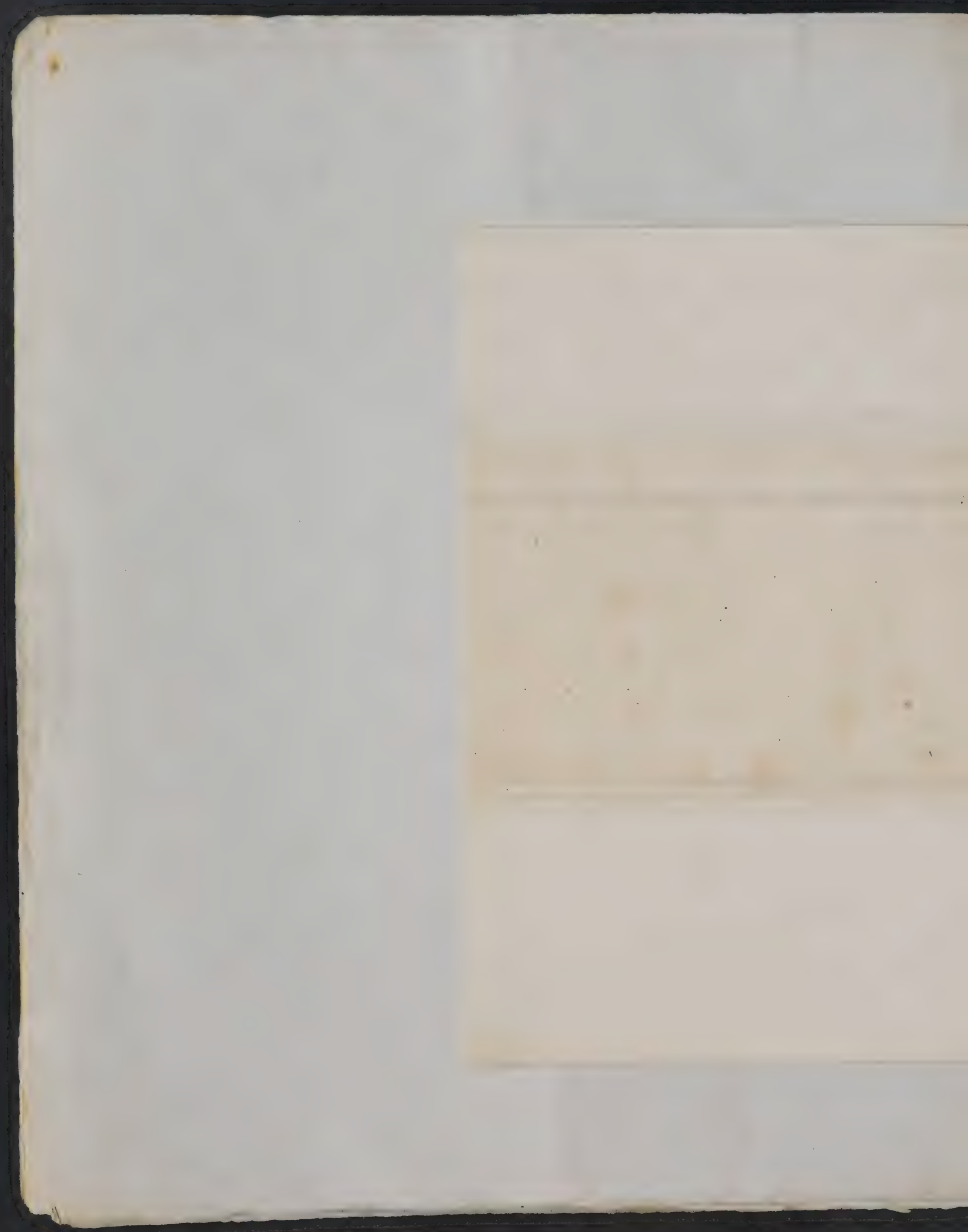
Thin Book V. p 204. 15 Dec 1760

A catalogue of the books sold in the reign of  
Hen. VIII. would be invaluable to a bibliographer!  
Let me add, for the sake of pleasing, or rather,  
perhaps, tantalising my good friend Mr.  
Haleswood, that this article is immediately  
under one which describes "An ancient MS.  
of Hunting, in vellum (wanting something)  
quarto." I hear him exclaim — "Where is  
this treasure now to be found?" Perhaps upon  
the cover of a book of Devotion!

Dodd's Bibliomania p. 302.

nominated the Society, that  
a Council at their last  
at the sale of the Library of  
which he  
chiefly relating to the  
deemed to be of  
their Tables of English  
the Society  
with facts. I believe  
glowed him to take  
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12°.

and to Dr. Gifford for his  
ing desired that the  
that that he have the  
as he shall judge





interval  
in a letter  
who certainly  
sent him  
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mounted the Society, that  
a Council at their last  
at the sale of the Library of

us, which he  
chiefly relating to the  
-deemed to be of  
Allen's Tables of English  
& the Societies  
tracts. I <sup>desire</sup> deliver  
allowed him to take  
business to the  
an Index to the

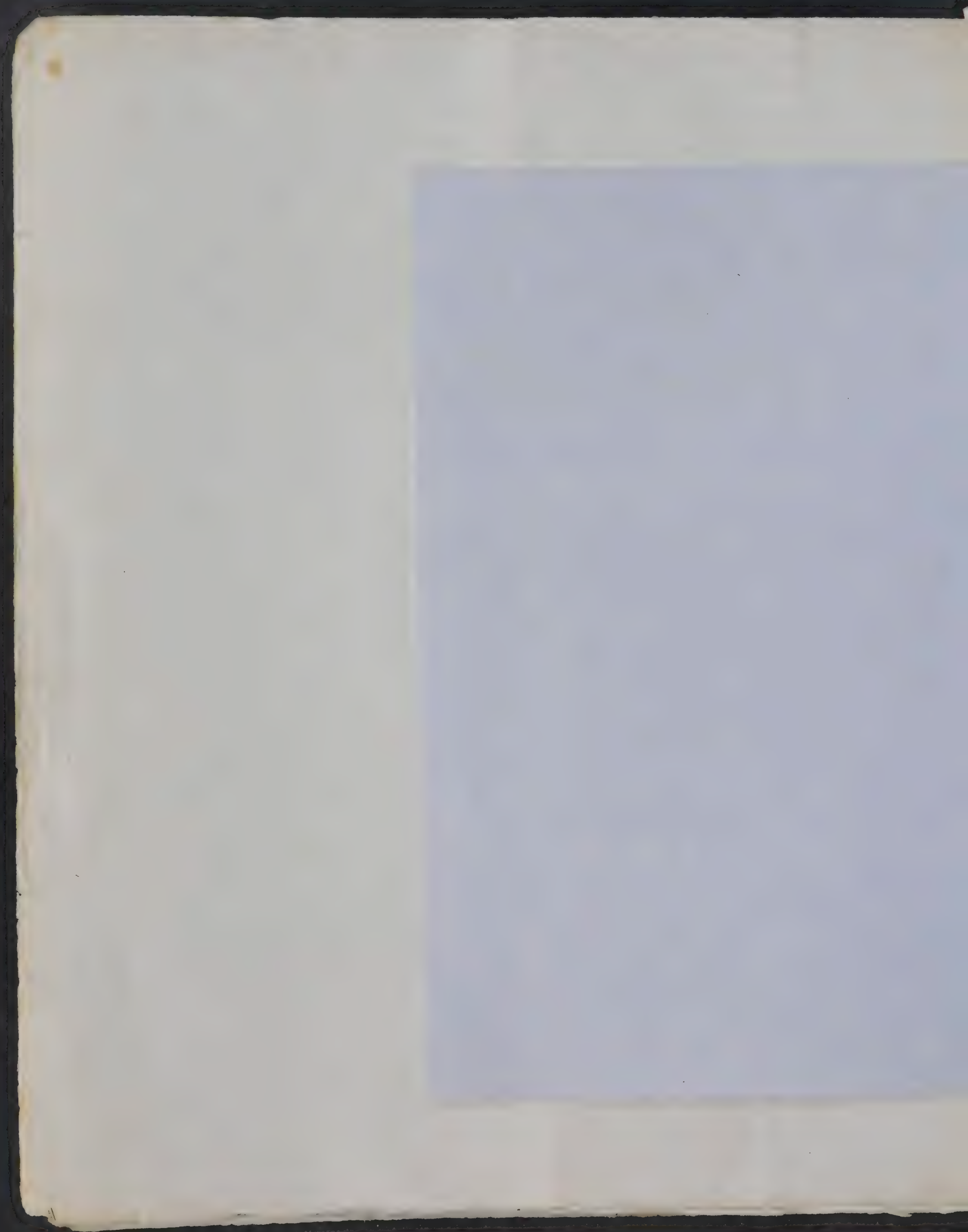
Thin Book V. p 204. 11 Dec 1740

" Dr. Rich<sup>d</sup>. Rawlinson sent by Mr.  
Mumfreville a complete series of  
Proclamations during the reign of Queen  
Elizabeth, bound together in folio, with  
a printed Index to them "

Sp. Book vol T. fol 130 4 June 1747

" Dr. Rawlinson sent in a Book in 12<sup>o</sup>.  
to the Secretary, Printed by Richard  
Grafton the Kings Printer, containing  
all the Proclamations then last  
past for four years, which were  
in number Forty two. "

6 Dr. Gifford for his  
desires that the  
& that he have the  
as he shall judge

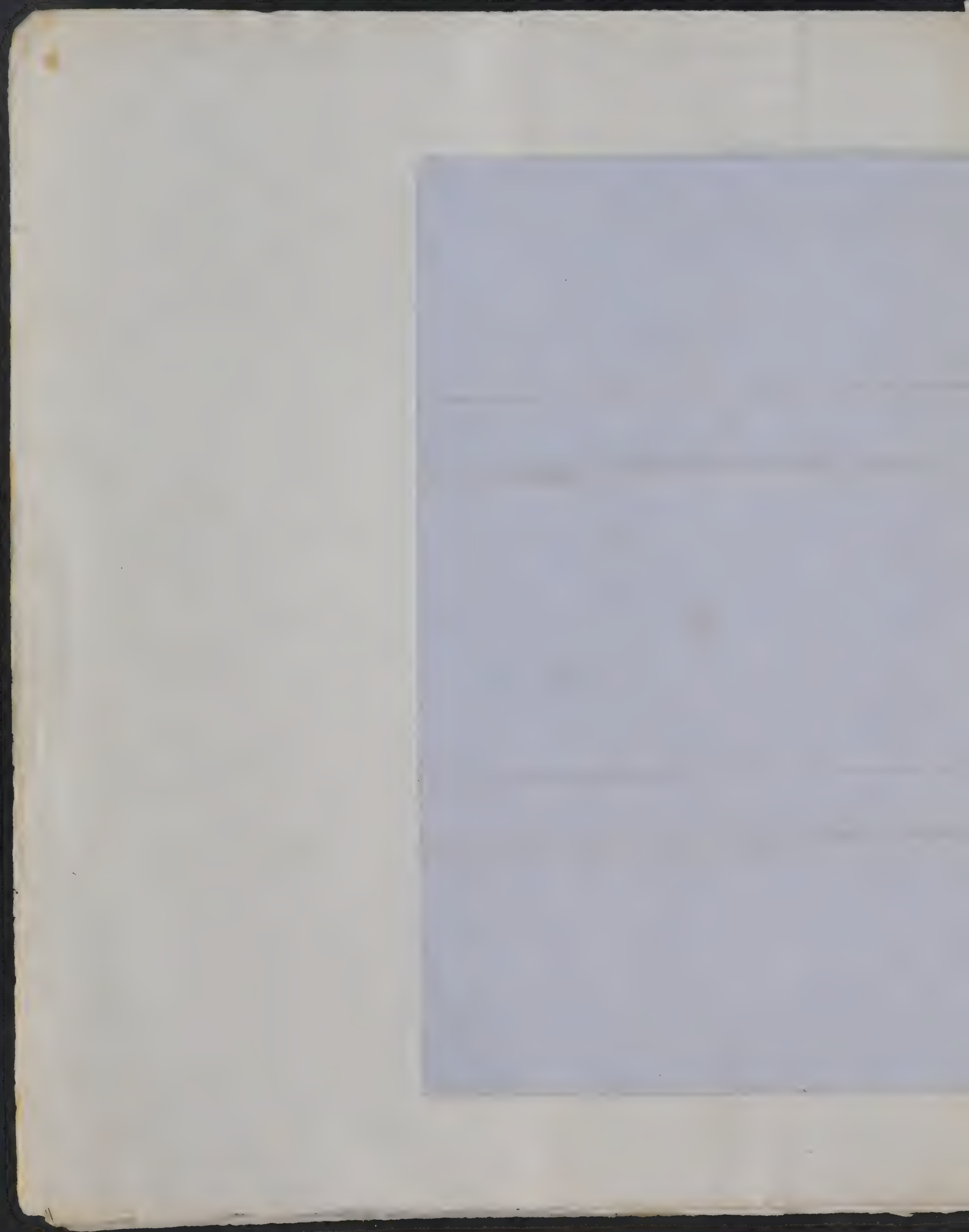




interval  
in a letter  
who certainly  
used him in  
some way to  
in the

acquainted the Society, that  
the Council at their last  
at the sale of the library of  
us, which he  
chiefly relating to the  
deemed to be of  
Folger's Tables of English  
& the Societies  
tracts. I <sup>desire</sup> ~~desire~~  
allowed him to take  
reference to the  
our Index to the

to Dr. Gifford for his  
desire that the  
that he have the  
as he shall judge





at interval  
 2 in a letter  
 who certainly  
 would minister  
 game rise to  
 in the

acquainted the Society, that  
 in Council at their last  
 at the sale of the Library of  
 four Volumes which he

Council, Min. 12 March 1756. Vol 1. to  
 Dr. Gifford was desired to purchase  
 in the use of the Society, such  
 books in Mr. Folger's Catalogue now  
 on sale, as he should judge would  
 be of use in the intended publication  
 of the Tables of English Coins, now  
 under the Consideration of the  
 Council.

chiefly relating to the  
 are deemed to be of  
 Folger's Tables of English  
 ing the Societies  
 in Tracts. I <sup>desire</sup> deliver  
 allowed him to take  
 condusive to the  
 at an Index to the

9 April 1756

Dr. Gifford reported that he had  
 purchased at Mr. Folger's sale,  
 pursuant to the Request of the  
 Council at their last meeting  
 two Volumes Vol. of Proclamations  
 from the time of Edw. II. to James  
 the first inclusive

as to Dr. Gifford for his  
 ordered that the  
 that that he have the  
 them as he shall judge

value — £ 9. — —  
 one Proclamation 16. —

One Volume of Wood's Hist.  
 being extracts of the Council  
 relating to the Coinage — 13  
 10. 9. 0.

16





25 March 1786. Dr. Gifford acquainted the Society, that  
pursuant to a request of the Council at their last  
meeting, he had purchased at the sale of the Library of  
the late Martin Folkes Esq. Four Volumes, which he  
delivered in of Proclamations &c chiefly relating to the  
Sovereignty of this Kingdom, which were deemed to be of  
great value.

91

In Thurston's Hist. of Poehy

In the year 1820 Thomas and Cromwell during the short interval  
between his commitment & execution, was insulted in a ballad  
written by a defender of the declining cause of Popery, who certainly  
showed more zeal than courage, in reproaching a disgraced Minister  
and a dying man. This satire however unseemly gave rise to  
a religious controversy in verse, which is preserved in the  
archives of the Antiquarian Soc.





25 March 1756. Dr. Gifford acquainted the Society, that  
pursuant to a request of the Council at their last  
meeting, he had purchased at the sale of the Library of  
the late Martin Folkes Esq. Four Volumes, which he  
delivered in of Proclamations &c chiefly relating to the  
Cinage of this Kingdom, which were deemed to be of

English

1831 to 1861.

Great hiatus in the of 30 years  
in the Disproof.

late

the

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ind





25 March 1757. Dr. Gifford acquainted the Society, that  
in pursuance to a request of the Council at their last  
meeting, he had purchased at the sale of the Library of  
the late Martin Folkes Esq. Four Volumes, which he  
delivered in of Proclamations &c chiefly relating to the  
Sovereignty of this Kingdom, which were deemed to be of

Ireland 1620 Aug 23

assembling together upon a rebellious manner

English

It may fairly be doubted if the Committee  
of sundry stealth, rapine, spoils & other  
"outrages" with the object of obtaining a general  
pardon, according to the Proclamation of  
the 23 of Aug 1620. be not truly an original  
Irish process for procuring such an indulgence

take

the

his

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ind





25 March 1757. Dr. Gifford acquainted the Society, that  
in obedience to a request of the Council at their last  
meeting, he had purchased at the sale of the library of  
the late Martin Folkes Esq. Four Volumes, which he  
delivered in of Proclamations &c chiefly relating to the  
Coinage of this Kingdom, which were deemed to be of

Included 1620 Oct 20.

The reasons for deferring the meeting of  
the Irish Parl. is curious &c,  
noticeable

English

and

State

in

the

his

in

the

judges





25 March 1756. Dr Gifford acquainted the Society, that  
in answer to a request of the Council at their last  
meeting, he had purchased at the sale of the library of  
Thomas, which he  
relocated. & chiefly relating to the

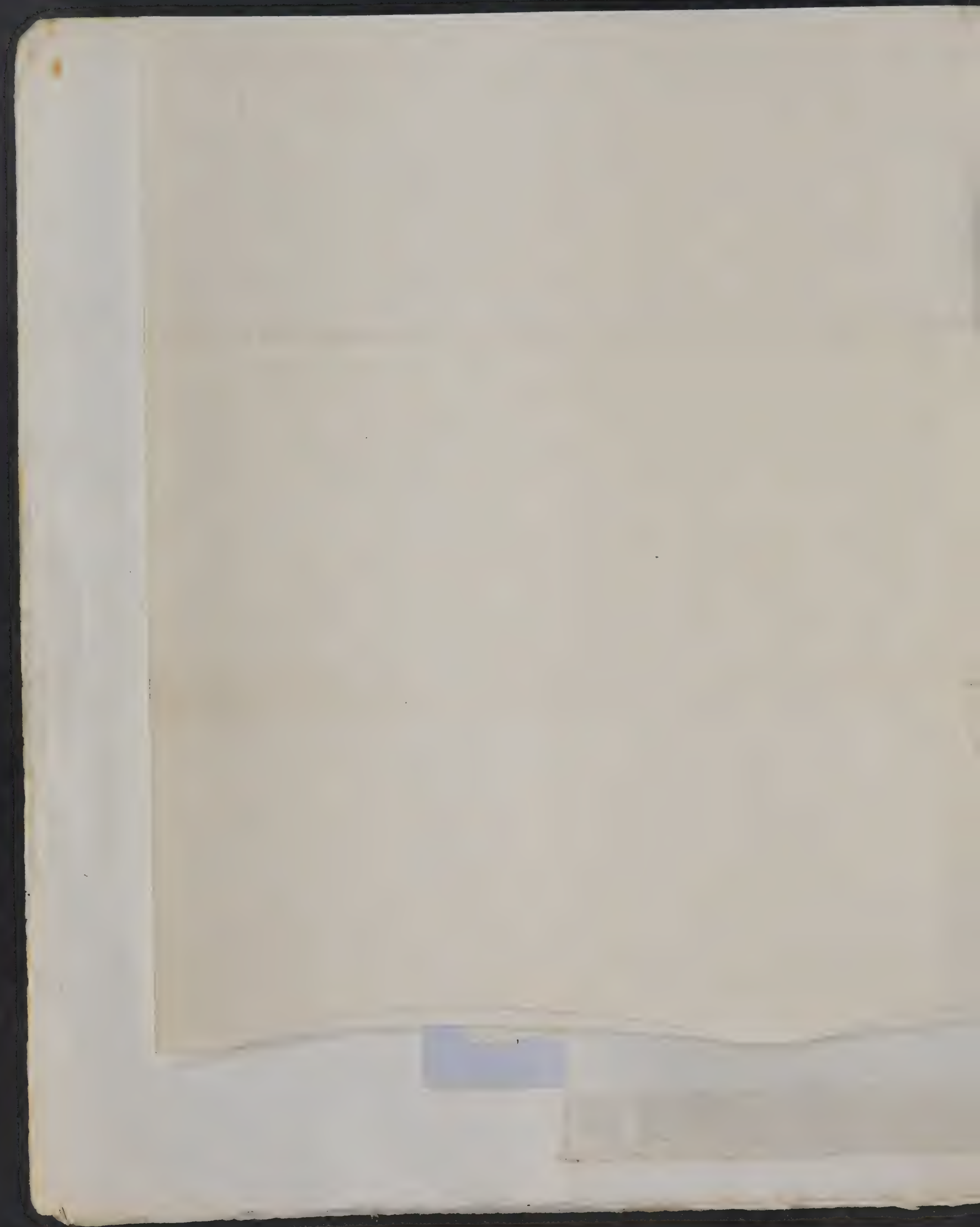
4620 The Company of Stationers were deemed to be of  
certainly introduced into the Folger's Tables of English  
Ireland a much better among the Societies  
style of printing. than on Tracts. & I desire  
used a fine open broad & allowed him to take  
black letter type, probably & conducive to the  
introduced from England that an Index to the  
The type of Frankfurt &  
his printer was old & was to Dr Gifford for his  
battered & the impression I ordered that the  
consequently, that I would & that that he have the  
them as he shall judge





25 March 1787. Dr. Gifford acquainted the Society, that  
pursuant to a request of the Council at their last  
meeting, he had purchased at the sale of the library of  
the late Martin Folkes Esq. Four Volumes, which he  
delivered in of Proclamations &c chiefly relating to the  
Coinage of this Kingdom, which were deemed to be of  
great use in the publication of Mr. Folkes's Tables of English  
Coin, and fit to be preserved among the Society's  
Collection of scarce and valuable Tracts. & <sup>desires</sup> delivered  
at the same time to have leave allowed him to take  
such extracts thereof as were conducive to the  
above design, & to also to compile an Index to the  
whole.

The Society returned their thanks to Dr. Gifford for his  
kind trouble on the occasion and ordered that the  
said books be sent to him, & that that he have the  
liberty of making such use of them as he shall judge  
proper in the above purpose.





WEDNESDAY

27

DECEMBER 2, 1970

*Letter of J. Elz' made*

*40 days*  
*Martin Folkes' sale 1756*

*Lot 894. Book of Prov. King James 1609. fol.*

*a 5725 Prov. in MS & Print - 2 vols.*

*1569*  
*30 April 1571*  
*1569*





WEDNESDAY

27

DECEMBER 2, 1970

Letter of L. Eliz made  
a list of

see Dom. 30 April 1569  
1569  
1570





WEDNESDAY

27

DECEMBER 2, 1970

- 82 Collier (John Payne): 2 A.Ls.S. to Robert Lemon, 26 and 29 April 1854, "You have done your work, if I may venture an opinion, extremely well: all I doubt is whether the Society will print the essay and its continuation so much at large . . ." and defending his criticisms in a second letter, "My acquaintance with such matters is very ancient, general and extensive. I have hundreds of my own [broad-sides]. I am very glad that the task of arranging those of the Society has fallen into your hands instead of mine; though I should have done . . . you have done . . . I have . . . ke a . . . and 2

*Reference to H. Payne*

*in Diderot's Bibliomania is*

*Lib. 1811, page 398 Lf.*

*Smith 399*

*Pochica.*

*Vol. 2. 3. 4.*

John Peck  
for Smith's Diary, see  
Peck's Dilemma Curiosa  
1811



WEDNESDAY

27

DECEMBER 2, 1970

82 Collier (John Payne): 2 A.Ls.S. to Robert Lemon, 26 and 29 April 1854, "You have done your work, if I may venture an opinion, extremely well: all I doubt is whether the Society will print the essay and its continuation so much at large" and defending his right to continue.

*The Churchyard works*

*Ireland*

*Irish Poetry.*

*One remarkable feature in the Irish Poet is the almost universal absence of titles to them.*

*in Vol. 2.3.4.*

For  
P.  
C.



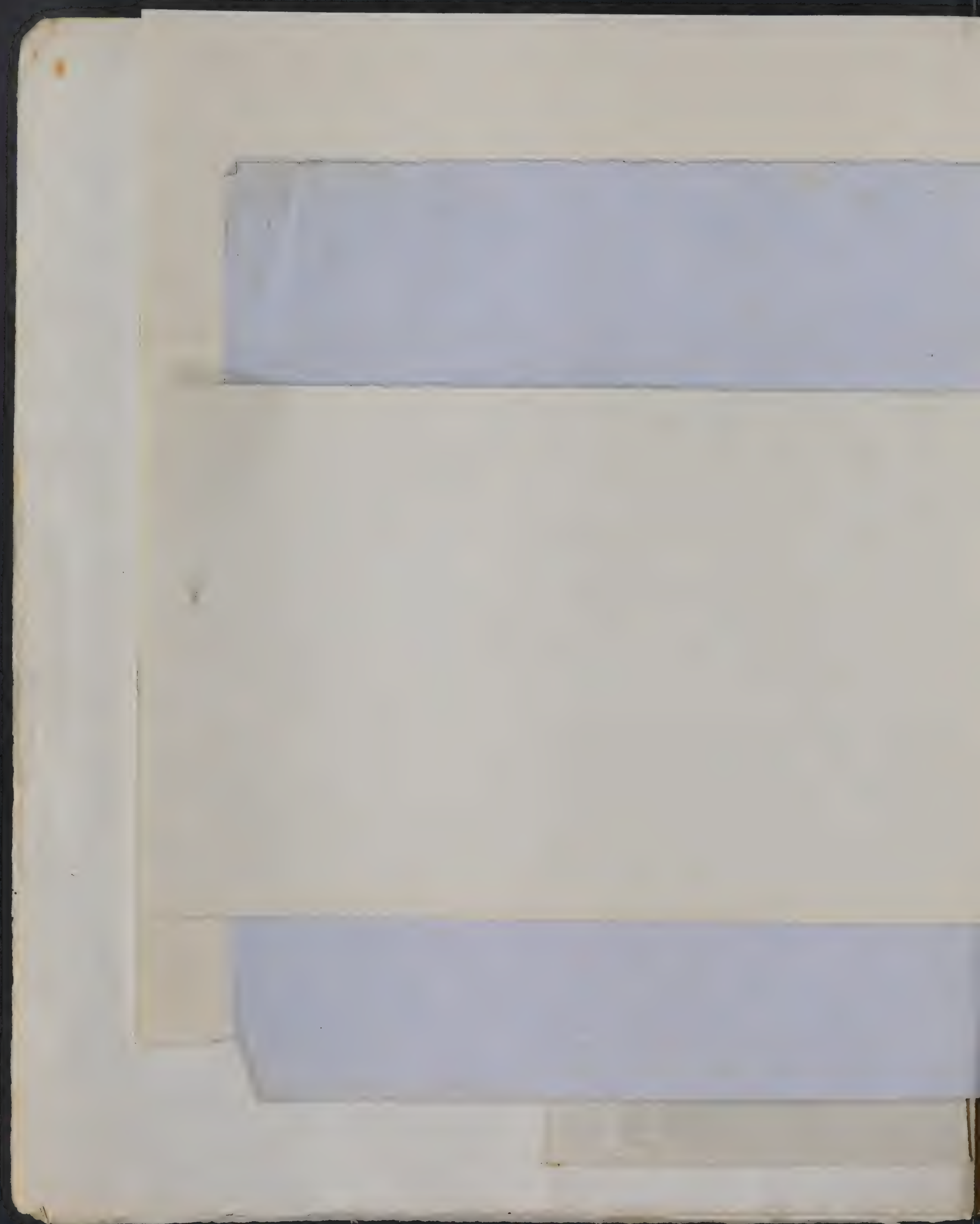
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*The Churchyard works*  
*See Eitner Bibliographia Poetica.*  
*I. Annae Literariae Vol. 2.3.4.*





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\*\* Robert Lemon, senior clerk in the State Paper Office, in 1846 reorganised the library of the Society of Antiquaries, of which Collier was Treasurer and later Vice President. Lemon's catalogue of their collection of broadsides was published with an introduction by John Bruce in 1866



- 83 Combe (William): A.L.S. to Edmund Lodge, Lancaster Herald, undated, "Heraldissime, Be it known that I want to look into a manuscript in the Museum . . . will you let me go there with you, and under your wing, because as I know nothing of the trim of the Vessel . . . I may be awkward and not know how to behave myself . . .", 3pp. 8vo. (*ink faded in first 3 lines*)—Smith (Albert): 3 A.Ls.S., 29 April 1842 to Ebenezer Landells, 2 May [no year] to George Routledge, and undated, to Routledge he writes asking for "a copy of each of my novels, to be uniformly bound for my own Library . . .", together 3½ pp. 8vo., and a photo signed on verso (torn), and another—Watts (Alaric Alexander): A.L.S. 11 June 1857, 3 pp. 4to.—Croly (George): 3 A.Ls.S., 20th March 1834 to James Moyes, 15 May 1835, and 12 January [no year], 3½pp. 4to and 4 pp. 8vo.—and others by Amelia Opie, William Allingham, Thomas Chandler Haliburton or 'Sam Slick' and 6 others (26)
- 84 Conan Doyle (Sir Arthur): A.L.S., undated, "I should be delighted to have the sketches exhibited", 1 p. 8vo.—Ainsworth (Harrison): 2 A.Ls.S., 19 December 1840 and 28 January 1858, ". . . I am glad you like what you have read of the Tower, and trust your health and spirits will enable you to attack it as vigorously, though more successfully than Sir Thomas Wyat . . .", together, 6 pp. 8vo.—Greenwell (Dora): A.L.S. to Mr. Watson, 1 p. 8vo.—Lover (Samuel): A.L.S. to Samuel Copping, 22 November 1840, 2 pp. 8vo.—Ritchie (Leith): 1 p. 8vo.—and 4 others (13)



401  
83  
181

attach to  
27 Son.  
181 or 2  
Museum at  
2 + York



Signet of Ric. Altmach  
Esq. Mack al sicker  
presented 10 March 1858.



DECEMBER 2, 1970

- 83 Combe (William): A.L.S. to Edmund Lodge, Lancaster Herald, undated, "Heraldissime, Be it known that I want to look into a manuscript in the Museum . . . will you let me go there with you, and under your wing, because as I know nothing of the trim of the Vessel . . . I may be awkward and not know how to behave myself . . .", 3pp. 8vo. (ink for *in first 3 lines*)—Smith (Albert): 3 A.Ls.S., 29 April 1858, to Ebenezer Landells, 2 May [no year] to George Routledge, undated, to Routledge he writes asking for *novels*, to be uniform *together* 3½ pp. 8vo. for *photo* Alex. (George) 15 May 4 pp. 8vo. Thoma
- 84 Conan Doyle delighted worth (I *December 1870* and 28 January 1858, ". . . I am glad you like what you have read of the Tower, and trust your health and spirits will enable you to attack it as vigorously, though more successfully than Sir Thomas Wyatt . . .", together, 6 pp. 8vo.—Greenwell (Dora): A.L.S. to Mr. Watson, 1 p. 8vo.—Lover (Samuel): A.L.S. to Samuel Copping, 22 November 1840, 2 pp. 8vo.—Ritchie (Leith): 1 p. 8vo.—and 4 others (13)